

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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PARIS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1974

Established 1887

**TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:**  
Today's Temp. 5-6 (47-51). Tomorrow Variable.  
Today's Temp. 7-9 (45-53). Tomorrow Cloudy.  
Yesterday's Temp. 5-6 (45-53). Tomorrow Cloudy.  
ANNEX: Very rough. BOMB: Fair. Temp. 14-16 (57-61). NEW YORK: Snow. Temp. 1-4 (34-39).  
Yesterday's Temp. 2-3 (35-37).  
ADDITIONAL WEATHER — PAGE 3

Austria	10.50	Lebanon	11.00
Belgium	11.50	Luxembourg	11.50
Denmark	12.50	Norway	12.50
Finland	13.50	Portugal	13.50
France	14.50	Spain	14.50
Germany	15.50	Sweden	15.50
Greece	16.50	Switzerland	16.50
Ireland	17.50	Turkey	17.50
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Soviet news commentator Yuri Zhukov with stack of letters he said condemned author Alexander Solzhenitsyn.

## Exhibits Many Letters

## Pravda Writer Says Citizens Want Solzhenitsyn Punished

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW, Jan. 10 (WP).—Yuri Zhukov, probably the Soviet Union's best-known journalist and commentator, said today that the overwhelming majority of Soviet citizens who write to him want novelist Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn and dissident physicist Andrei Sakharov to be severely punished.

Mr. Zhukov seemed to imply that the authorities would reject that advice. He appeared eager to emphasize, however, that the average citizen was angry with these outspoken critics of the Soviet regime.

Mr. Zhukov met with a group of American reporters in his office at Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, after he said on a television program last night that he had received hundreds of letters from viewers about Mr. Sakharov and Mr. Solzhenitsyn, and he invited representatives of "the independent press" to come and read them.

Mr. Zhukov shuffled through dozens of these letters today, reading from many. Virtually every one he read asked for official sanctions against Mr. Solzhenitsyn, Mr. Sakharov and other dissidents.

"What is most insulting," one of Mr. Zhukov's correspondents wrote in a typical letter, "is that the people who make these statements (against the Soviet Union) ... take advantage of our humanitarianism and go unpunished."

"Why are these people given the opportunity to slander us?" another letter-writer wanted to know.

Another asked of Mr. Zhukov and Mr. Solzhenitsyn: "What are they doing now? Where are they? If they are still at large and free, why are they?"

What he said was that the letters would not be published or broadcast because he and fellow journalists did not want to "aggravate the atmosphere." Repeating what he said on television last night, Mr. Zhukov insisted that he did not want to make martyrs of the dissidents or give them cause to complain of being persecuted.

That suggested that the authorities do not plan further measures against the two men at this time.

The letters that Mr. Zhukov receives—about 200 daily, he said—are not a scientific sample of Soviet opinion. Many were obviously written by elderly persons, and many echoed the language of official attacks on dissidents. There is no evidence here, however, that would contradict Mr. Zhukov's general conclusion that the Soviet public, in general, is bitterly opposed to the dissidents.

"It was said a long time ago, and correctly, he who isn't with us is against us," one citizen wrote Mr. Zhukov.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn, whose works are officially disapproved of the Soviet Union, has come under new verbal attack over recent publication in the West of his book "The Gulag Archipelago," which describes Stalinist labor camps and secret police methods.

While Mr. Zhukov was meeting with the American reporters, he received a phone call from a man who said that he had spent 18 years in prison camp, and added: "I want to answer that bastard Solzhenitsyn!" He kept Mr. Zhukov on the phone for five minutes, recounting how he had performed heroic deeds to help the fatherland during World War II while a prisoner in remotest Siberia. "I was a patriot, and I stayed a patriot," the caller said.

In Good Humor

Mr. Zhukov was obviously pleased by the phone call and was in a good humor throughout the meeting. Asked if he had received any letters supporting Mr. Solzhenitsyn and Mr. Sakharov (some Soviet newspapers have),

## London Hit By Big Rail Stoppage

## Hope Is Seen for Coal Settlement

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Londoners walked, boarded buses and subways, battled traffic jams or just gave up and stayed home from work today as more labor problems brought state-run train service to a near standstill.

Meanwhile, there was hope for settling the slowdown in the coal mines after Prime Minister Edward Heath met tonight with labor leaders. Employment Secretary William Whitelaw said Mr. Heath has agreed to study a Trades Union Congress plan designed to end the crippling slowdown. Mr. Heath will meet the TUC leaders again Monday.

The plan proposed that if the government agrees to give 260,000 coal miners pay hikes above the ceilings of its anti-inflation curbs, other labor unions will not take advantage of the settlement to make similar claims.

"There was genuine agreement on both sides that they wanted an end to the present three-day week," Mr. Whitelaw said. Sir Sidney Greene, leader of the National Union of Railwaymen, who headed the TUC delegation, said: "I think this is a possible chance of solving the dispute."

The House of Commons tonight gave the government a majority of 21 on a motion endorsing the three-day work week. The vote, 301-280, was taken at the end of a two-day emergency session of Parliament which had been convened early from the Christmas recess to debate the industrial crisis.

The trains slowed today normally carry 261,000 commuters to work, but only about 30,000 made it and fewer got home by rail.

Some engineers were sent home to disciplinary moves during the day and almost all other-transport engineers promptly walked out, leaving commuters stranded.

At Waterloo Station, a main London terminal, a businessman, Derek Cox, said he had waited an hour by the blank departure board. "I don't know how long it'll take to go by car."

Tony Lambden, an importer headed for a trade fair, said: "I've no idea how I'm going to get there. The way things are going, we'll be lucky if the fair takes place at all."

The leader of engineers at Waterloo, Phil Gilling, said: "We are all sorry for the commuters, but these drivers have become so frustrated. This is their way of showing they disapprove of the way things have been going on."

Richard Marsh, chairman of the Railways Board, which ordered the "action" after a five-mile hike from his home in the suburbs.

Police lifted parking restrictions so motorists could use streets without charge. The result was enormous traffic jams, a dispute has disrupted rail services since just before Christmas. The engineers have been obeying all the rule book instructions—many of them time-consuming—in an outdated safety manual to back demands for better pay.

Violent rail chaos began soon after midnight when a driver on London's Southern Region, covering the stockbroker belt, was sent home for refusing to take out a train without a speedometer.

Most trains on the Southern Region have not had speedometers for years, but the rule book says they are essential.

Other drivers immediately stopped work in solidarity with the single driver, claiming a lockout by the state-owned Railways Board, by morning, hardly any trains were running.



THE LONG WAIT—A patient group of Londoners waiting for their trains at Kings Cross station yesterday.

## On Prior Knowledge of Campaign Gift Nixon Milk Case Contradiction Seen

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (NYT).—The White House explanation of President Nixon's decision to raise milk-price supports apparently contradicts a recent declaration by the President that he refused all information about campaign contributions before the 1972 election.

At a news conference on Oct. 25, the President asserted in response to a question on his campaign finances that he had always refused to accept contributions himself, that he had refused to have any discussion of contributions and that he "did not want to have any information from anybody with regard to campaign contributions."

However, the White House paper issued Tuesday disclosed for the first time that the President had received information from two sources about campaign contribution pledges by milk producers before he decided to grant the producers' wishes by raising milk-price supports.

The White House reported that Charles W. Colson, former counsel to Mr. Nixon, had written a memorandum to the President informing him of a \$2-million pledge from Associated Milk Producers, Inc., and suggesting that the President acknowledge the producers' support.

The White House said the President had declined to bring up the subject of the campaign pledges during a meeting on Sept. 9, 1970, with two AMPI officials. The officials were named in the paper as Harold Nelson, AMPI general manager, and Mr. Nelson's special assistant, David Farr. The meeting was described as a "brief courtesy call."

The White House paper also disclosed Tuesday that a briefing paper had been prepared for the President before a meeting with milk-industry representatives on March 23, 1971, and a later meeting the same day with his advisers, informing him of plans by the "dairy lobby" to make campaign contributions. It was at those meetings that the President decided to reverse a decision made by his secretary of agriculture only two weeks before and raise milk-price supports as the dairyman requested.

The White House said Tuesday that allegations that the campaign contributions influenced the decision to raise the milk price supports were totally false.

But the White House material gave no indication that the President had rejected or even was annoyed about receiving information about the promised contributions—or, for that matter, that he did not expect such information as a matter of course.

Questions were also raised about the candid White House admission that political considerations had played an important part in the decision to raise milk-price supports from 80 to more than 85 percent of parity in 1971.

Parity is the price that will give an agricultural commodity the same purchasing power or buying power, in terms of goods and services farmers buy, that it had in a specified base period.

The aides of several congressmen said the White House account suggested that the President felt that, if there were going to be higher price supports, he ought to be the one to receive political credit for raising them.

## Peru Proposes Arms Freeze For Its Region

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 10 (AP).—President Juan Velasco Alvarado proposed yesterday that this nation's neighbors meet with Peru to consider a 10-year freeze on arms purchases.

He suggested that the countries invest the money in development programs.

Mr. Velasco, speaking at a news conference, said that his military government and the foreign ministers of Chile, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia and Ecuador would prepare for a meeting to discuss the idea.

## 7% Increase In Air Fares Considered

By Jack Egan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (WP).—International airlines are considering a 7 percent increase on all passenger fares and cargo rates to compensate for a continuing rapid rise in jet-fuel costs, it was learned yesterday.

The recommendation for the increase, effective March 1, was made on Tuesday by the International Air Transport Association Traffic Advisory Committee meeting in New York.

The international carriers are now voting on the proposal by table, with results expected next week. The proposed increase would still have to be approved by all of the governments involved before it could go into effect.

A 6 percent fuel surcharge (4 percent on the North Atlantic run) was put into effect Jan. 1. The international carriers had justified the increase by claiming that jet-fuel costs had risen by 50 percent in 1973, with a 1.2 percent fare boost returned to pass along each 10 percent rise in fuel expenses.

An IATA spokesman in Montreal said yesterday that fuel prices have jumped by 150 percent over a year ago for international aviation. "The 6 percent increase, therefore, was not adequate at all. In fact, it was just a drop in the bucket."

Figures Disputed

Other airline sources disputed whether fuel costs have risen as much as 150 percent except in a few isolated instances. But they noted that fuel for international carriers has increased about twice as fast as that for domestic U.S. airlines.

The new fuel surcharge, if approved, would be the latest in a series of fare increases granted to airlines in the last year. Domestic airlines are expected to request fuel surcharges of from 5 to 10 percent in the coming months.

Some airline officials are beginning to fear that higher fares may make air travel too expensive for many people. The Air Transport Association, which represents U.S. scheduled airlines, on Tuesday asked the government to put controls on rising jet-fuel costs.

Deputy Federal Reserve Administrator John G. Williams, in response to the airline complaint, said the higher prices of jet fuel were more than justified by the higher cost of crude oil, but added that his agency was willing to talk to airline representatives about the situation.

## Turkish Generals Meet at Political Crisis Continues

ANKARA, Jan. 10 (Reuters).—Turkey's top-ranking generals held a surprise meeting today amid signs of mounting military impasse over the politicians' failure to form a new government.

The chief of the general staff, Semih Sancar, conferred with the army, navy and air force commanders and other senior generals during an exercise at a base on the outskirts of Ankara.

An official announcement said they met for a briefing but did not reveal what subject was discussed. Observers described it as very unusual for so many high-ranking officers to attend such a routine exercise.

Later Gen. Sancar, who has publicly pledged to keep the army out of politics, left for his regular weekly meeting with President Fahri Korutürk.

The generals met as Premier Necmettin Erbakan was visiting the president to announce that he had failed in his second attempt to establish a new government. Politicians have been trying to form a coalition since the October elections, when the Social Democratic Republican People's party topped the poll but fell short of a majority.

## Liddy Ex-Aide Filled In Amounts Court Told Nixon Vote Team Got Hughes' Blank Checks

By George Lardner Jr.

Judge Charles R. Richey ordered the testimony made public "in the interest of justice and the public's right to know."

Miss Harmony's testimony said that "several checks" signed by Robert Bennett, a Washington public relations man for the Hughes organization, were handed to her at Nixon campaign headquarters with the amounts left blank.

"I put the amounts in," she said. "I know one time a contributor brought some checks to Mr. Liddy to sign and then I filled them out," she said. "That is what I did with a few checks like that. I put the amounts in."

Miss Harmony's testimony continued with this exchange, under questioning by Democratic National Committee lawyer Malcolm R. Dunne:

"Do you know who the contributor was who gave you the blank checks?"

"Yes."

"Who was that?"

"The check was signed by Bob Bennett, but it was not his money, no."

"Do you know whose money it was?"

"Howard Hughes' money."

Miss Harmony said that she couldn't recall what amounts Liddy had told her to put down on the checks but, as she remembered it, several came in just a few days before April 7, 1972, the effective date of the new federal law on disclosure of campaign financing.

The portion of Miss Harmony's deposition dealing with the blank checks was put under seal when Nixon finance committee lawyer Kenneth Wells Parkinson protested that the disclosure of pre-April 7 contributions was an issue being litigated in a separate lawsuit before U.S. District Judge Joseph Waddy.

Judge Richey said that he was unaware of the arrangement until a newspaper learned of it and asked him to make the testimony public.

According to disclosures prompted by the lawsuit before Judge Waddy, a suit brought by Common Cause, a citizens' lobby, Mr. Hughes contributed \$50,000 to the Nixon campaign before the April 7 cutoff date. The billionaire also is listed as later giving \$100,000 for the President's re-election.

## Feels Watergate Woes 'Laid to Rest' Nixon Calls Off His Operation Candor

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Jan. 10 (UPI).—A White House spokesman, signaling an end to Operation Candor, said today that President Nixon now feels he has laid to rest all Watergate-related charges against him.

"But we are not going to say anything here or release anything that would interfere with the judicial process... or potential judicial proceeding," he said.

Last night Mr. Nixon spent a secluded evening in the desert resort community of Palm Springs after celebrating his 61st birthday with a cake, a hamburger and his first milkshake in 13 years.

Escaping the gray, wet weather at the Western White House in San Clemente, he traveled yesterday to the heavily guarded estate of publishing millionaire Walter H. Annenberg, U.S. ambassador to Britain.

Mr. Nixon was accompanied on the 85-mile limousine ride by his wife, Pat; daughter Tricia Cox and his Florida neighbor, C. G. (Bebe) Rebozo. On arriving, the Nixons found warm, sunny weather.

Western White House staff members held a surprise party for the President yesterday morning. They presented him with a large cake and 61 red roses.

Then he left on the unannounced trip to Palm Springs. The visit was confirmed to newsmen after they heard it through the grapevine. The outing was another in a recent series of motor trips that Mr. Nixon has taken without informing newsmen.

"I Really Enjoyed It"

The Nixon party, accompanied by security agents and support personnel, drove past the President's birthplace in York, Pa., and later stopped for lunch at a McDonald's drive-in in Banning.

Mr. Warren said Mr. Nixon ate a double hamburger and drank a chocolate milkshake. "I really enjoyed it," Mr. Warren quoted Mr. Nixon as saying.

Mr. Nixon told his party the milkshake was his first in 13 years.

The stop at the drive-in was believed to be the first for the Nixons since he became President in 1968. The late President Lyndon B. Johnson frequently stopped at ice cream stands during his tenure in office.

Mr. Annenberg and his wife were guests of the Nixons in San Clemente Tuesday. However, they were said to be traveling in the East when the presidential party arrived at the estate yesterday.

The 350-acre desert complex includes a private nine-hole golf course, a lake and a heliport.

## Kissinger Urges Oil Discipline

## Says Competition Will Be 'Ruinous'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (UPI).—Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger today warned nations against unrestricted competition to obtain oil supplies, saying: "No single country can solve the problem by itself."

"It is essential for all concerned to understand we are truly interdependent," Mr. Kissinger said at a joint news conference with federal energy chief William E. Simon.

Mr. Kissinger said that the United States was in the best position to engage in unilateral talks with the Arab states to insure its oil supplies. But, he said, "We believe unrestricted bilateral competition would be ruinous."

In an apparent allusion to an oil deal France worked out with Saudi Arabia and to similar British initiatives, the secretary said that "even those who steal a march cannot avoid a future crisis over oil supplies."

Mr. Kissinger urged the oil-consuming nations to work together to solve the energy crisis.

The secretary of state outlined a multistage process to bring oil-producing nations and the rest of the world together on stabilizing the economic and political aspects of the international oil crisis.

He also elaborated on the invitations sent yesterday by President Nixon to the major industrial nations to meet next month concerning the oil situation.

The first stage of Mr. Nixon's planning will be the Feb. 11 meeting between the foreign ministers of the eight countries which consume the overwhelming majority of the world's oil production.

Other Conferences

Mr. Kissinger said that this would be followed by conferences with other oil-consuming countries, particularly those with underdeveloped economies.

Then, within three months, there would be a conference involving both the consumer nations and the major oil-producing countries, particularly those in the Arab world and Latin America.

Mr. Kissinger, who answered most of the questions during the 70-minute news conference, emphasized that the cooperation indicated in the President's proposals is essential to avoid extremely serious economic and political dislocations in the future.

The secretary said that as the United States reaches self-sufficiency in its energy needs it would be prepared to consider sharing such resources as oil with other nations.

But he made it clear that this was a long-term proposition, perhaps 10 or 15 years away, and that the immediate answer is a framework of cooperation that could be worked out in the upcoming conferences set out by the President.

Beyond immediate problems, Mr. Kissinger said, lay greater problems for which "we have not even the beginnings of an answer."

One serious problem, he emphasized, was the fate of developing, energy-consuming nations, all of whose foreign oil would be wiped out by the recent price increase of foreign oil.

"Our estimate is that their bill may approach \$30 billion, which," (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Israeli Missile Started Fires at Sinai Oil Wells

TEL AVIV, Jan. 10 (Reuters).—A missile fired by Israeli troops started a giant offshore oil well blaze in the Gulf of Suez last week, a military spokesman said here today.

No other details were immediately available, but informed sources said that the Hawk missile apparently went out of control in a precise firing and hit the installations of the Israeli-occupied Sinai, setting three wells alight.

Sources in the Finance Ministry, which is responsible for the oil industry, said the fires were still burning after nine days. Expert foreign advice had been sought to put them out.

Press correspondents have known the cause for some time but were prevented for security reasons from reporting it.

The release of the news followed a report in the United States.

The Abu Rhodets fields, where the wells are on fire, are about 100 miles south of the southern end of the Suez Canal. They were captured by Israel from Egypt in the 1967 six-day war and produce about five million tons of oil a year or approximately 60 percent of Israel's total consumption.

## Cambodian Air Force Drops Napalm on Reds Near Capital

PHNOM PENH, Jan. 10 (AP).—The Cambodian Air Force made repeated napalm strikes today in a day-long battle against entrenched rebel positions west and north of Phnom Penh.

The strikes, by T-28 turboprop fighters, supported a three-pronged government counteroffensive involving several thousand troops and more than 75 armored vehicles advancing over a 10-mile front. It is aimed at trapping a large insurgent force, field reports said.

Officers in the field said three large government armored formations were battling an estimated 2,000-man rebel force in an area five to seven miles west and north of Phnom Penh.

Brig. Gen. Deng Layom, commander of the Eastern Task Force, explained his battle plan as follows: "First we put in napalm and then advance with our armored personnel carriers." The government thrust on the southern flank advanced 500 yards today in heavy fighting behind a curtain of repeated napalm strikes, field reports said.

Government officers reported the Khmer Rouge insurgents were cut off in strong bunkers. The armored personnel carriers driving into villages yesterday ran into heavy barrages of mortar fire and anti-tank rockets. The government forces have been trying for four days to trap the 2,000 to 3,000 insurgents, who moved close to Phnom Penh last weekend.

American sources said the Khmer Rouge thrust northwest

of the capital is the most ambitious move yet in a month-old Red offensive. They added that the insurgents have suffered substantial casualties and made no significant gains so far.

A 40-truck convoy arrived in Phnom Penh today from Kompong Som, the country's only deepwater port. The convoy was the first to reach the capital since Highway 4 was reopened on Sunday after almost two months of fighting.

More than 200 other trucks were reported to be on the way, carrying rice, wood, cement and beer.

**Vietnam Fighting**

In Saigon, the South Vietnamese military command said its forces killed 55 Viet Cong and North Vietnamese troops in clashes yesterday in the Mekong Delta. Two government soldiers were reported killed and 20 wounded.

No progress was reported today in discussions between the Saigon government and the Viet Cong on an exchange of prisoners before the Tet celebration of the lunar new year Jan. 23.

The Saigon command said the Viet Cong has not told it how many prisoners it would free and has not supplied a list. The Viet Cong said it was continuing to stall by insisting on inspecting the exchange sites.

A Viet Cong spokesman said a plan has been agreed on calling for the release of 2,500 civilians and 33 soldiers held by the government and 254 civilians and 390 soldiers held by the Viet Cong. He said the exchange is supposed to take place at several places between Jan. 12 and Jan. 21.

### Demand Economic Measures

## Thai Students Meet Tanaka, Threaten Local Japanese

BANGKOK, Jan. 10 (AP).—Thailand's student leaders met with Japanese Premier Kakuei Tanaka today. Later, they said the meeting was not satisfactory and threatened to "act against" all Japanese in the country.

Sombath Thammongkolvayong, secretary-general of the 400,000-member National Student Center, said it was now up to the government to prevent Japanese domination of the Thai economy.

He said that if the government fails, "then we will have to do it our own way. We might act against every Japanese in Thailand. So far we have aimed our demonstrations against officials, against the Japanese Embassy and the Japanese Trade Center. The next act might be against individual Japanese."

Mr. Sombath, whose student forces in October overthrew the military regime that had been in power for 26 years, said he was dissatisfied with the talks because Mr. Tanaka said he could not do away with quotas on Japanese imports and also did not promise to end Thailand's unfavorable balance of trade with Japan.

Mr. Tanaka's meeting with Mr. Sombath and 12 other student leaders followed a session with Thai government officials at which the premier pledged to redress some of the complaints that provoked hostile demonstrations on his arrival in Bangkok.

As they met in Government House, about 2,000 students outside held another demonstration in defiance of requests from student leaders to disperse. Part of the crowd demanded that Japanese businessmen be expelled from Thailand. Others called for the government to establish a university for technical and vocational students.

Commerce Minister Charnchai Leethavorn told newsmen Mr. Tanaka pledged to Premier Sanya Thammassak and his cabinet that Japan would buy more Thai rice, rubber and tin to reduce Thailand's deficit in its trade with Japan, said Thailand "at friendly prices" materials it needs to develop heavy industry, and urge Japanese businessmen in Thailand and other Southeast Asian countries to do more to improve the local economy, provide for their workers' welfare and stop polluting the air and water.

A joint communiqué issued after the meeting said the Japanese leader agreed to soften the terms of yen loans to Thailand, but no figures were given. Mr. Tanaka noted that interest rates were lowered 0.5 percent to 2.5 percent in November.

Bangkok is the second stop on Mr. Tanaka's five-nation tour of Southeast Asia. The United States also was the target of a hostile demonstration yesterday. More than 4,000 students, professors and other Thais massed outside the U.S. Embassy for two hours, demanding the expulsion of Ambassador William Kinkead and the Central Intelligence Agency.

The demonstration was sparked by the revelation last weekend that a CIA agent had sent Premier Sanya a fake letter purporting to be from a Communist insurgent leader offering a ceasefire in exchange for autonomy for rebel areas in northeast Thailand. Mr. Kinkead said the agent had been sent out of Thailand and disciplined.

### Israeli Agents' Activities In Paris Cited at Oslo Trial

OSLO, Jan. 10 (Reuters).—A court trying six Jews in the killing of a suspected Arab terrorist was told today that Israeli agents rented an apartment in Paris where the police found shadowing equipment.

One of the defendants, South African-born Sylvia Rafael, 36, admitted under cross-examination that she rented the Paris apartment on the orders of an Israeli called Mike.

The prosecution produced pictures of equipment found by Paris police who searched the apartment in September. It was to be installed in cars to help in following people, the court was told.

But the defendant, shown the pictures, said she had never seen the equipment before and that it must have been put in the apartment since her arrest in Norway in July.

Miss Rafael, who has both Israeli and South African citizenship, told the court that she was told to follow a man with a black beard called Ben Amman—believed to be an Algerian—in Norway, but that she was never aware anyone was to be killed.

She and five other defendants have pleaded not guilty to complicity in the murder of a Moroccan waiter, Ahmed Bouichdi, in Lillehammer last July. Miss Rafael has admitted en-



A CAMBODIAN STORY—Sitting beside her grandchildren, an elderly villager contemplates the ruins of their home destroyed in fighting between government troops and Communist forces 11 miles north of Phnom Penh recently. The fighting has taken a heavy civilian toll; scores of homes have been destroyed and many more damaged.

## Rocket Threat Adds to Alert In W. Europe

LONDON, Jan. 10 (UPI).—Security forces stepped up their alert today at several European airports to guard against the possibility of Palestinian guerrilla missile attacks on civilian airliners.

In Vienna, federal and city police participated in Operation Scorpio at Schwechat Airport, using dog patrols along the perimeter of the field.

Authorities at airports such as Hoersching in upper Austria, Stockholm's Arlanda and Copenhagen's Kastrup also stepped up security measures.

At those fields and others from London to Athens, security chiefs refused to detail their plans or to say how much longer the alert would continue.

Intelligence sources said that up to nine Soviet-made SAM-7 anti-aircraft missiles, which have a range of three miles, may have been smuggled into Europe for attacks. The shoulder-held missiles are designed to be used in on heat emitted by low-flying aircraft.

In Brussels yesterday, it was reported by Belgian government sources that several small ground-to-air missiles have been stolen in recent weeks from West European military depots and that some of those missiles still have not been recovered.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization, however, denied today that any of its missiles were missing from its bases.

An airport alert in London continued today, with troops manning armored cars around the perimeter of London's Heathrow Airport. An airport spokesman said that police were no longer searching cars near the airport, but a Scotland Yard spokesman refused comment. An army spokesman said that he could not comment on whether an end to the alert was in sight.

Extra security measures were in force at Orly Airport near Paris and have been since extremists blew up one plane and hijacked another at Rome's Fiumicino Airport last month.

All European capitals except Helsinki reported some type of extra precautions. In some, armed police guarded airports, runways, and other areas where they were augmented by troops armed with submachine guns and armored cars.

These are Britain, West Germany, France, Italy and the Netherlands, from the EEC, and Japan, Canada and Norway. Four EEC nations, Ireland, Denmark, Belgium and Luxembourg, were not invited.

The officials said that in his invitation to the West German government, which currently holds the rotating presidency of the EEC's Council of Ministers, the President said that the nine-nation community could discuss the invitation as a whole and decide on how to reply.

**To Debate Invitation**

The foreign ministers of the Common Market will debate the invitation and other aspects of the oil crisis when they meet Monday in Brussels.

In his letter to governments of oil-consuming nations, Mr. Nixon said that "the foreign ministers' meeting would agree on an analysis of the situation and the work to be done. It would establish a task force drawn from the consuming countries which would formulate a common action program. Part of this program would be concerned with new cooperative measures designed to deal with the explosive growth of global energy demand and to accelerate the coordinated development of new energy sources."

"Another task would be to develop a concentrated consumer position for a new era of petroleum consumer-producer relations which would meet the legitimate interests of oil-producing countries while assuring the consumer countries adequate supplies at fair and reasonable prices."

A spokesman for Chancelor Willy Brandt said that the government welcomed the invitation and would attend the Washington conference. However, the spokesman added that Bonn would discuss the invitation with its EEC partners before replying to Mr. Nixon.

**14 Wanted in Rome**

ROME, Jan. 10 (UPI).—An Italian magistrate has listed 14 alleged Israeli intelligence agents, including the six persons now on trial in Oslo, as suspects in the Rome murder of a Palestinian guerrilla leader, sources said today.

They said that the judge notified the 14 men and women were under investigation for the killing Oct. 16, 1972, of Yehonatan Givon, described as the Rome representative of el-Fatah.

Police said that the same kind of pistol and bullets were used in the Rome and Lillehammer killings.

## Russia Said to Give Syrians Missiles That Can Hit Israel

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Syria, like Egypt, now has Soviet-made Scud missiles, capable of carrying nuclear warheads, Adm. Thomas Moorer, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said today. The missile's range—nearly 185 miles—would allow it to reach almost all Israeli population centers from Syria but not necessarily from Egypt.

Adm. Moorer publicly confirmed for the first time the existence of the missile in Syria. He made the statement on an NBC television program.

The Defense Department had previously said that the Egyptians had Scuds, but senior Pentagon officials have said there is no hard evidence that the Egyptians have nuclear warheads for them. Egypt is believed to have 20 of the missiles.

Informed sources say there is evidence that the Syrians possess only conventional high-explosive warheads.

Asked if the Scuds in Syria were operated or controlled by Russians, Adm. Moorer replied that there certainly is Soviet help in training and maintenance, "but I wouldn't expect the Soviets to drive up to the front line with one of these missiles."

The Scud is 37 feet long and weighs about five tons. It is one of several heavy Soviet artillery rockets carried horizontally aboard a wheeled vehicle. It is raised to the diagonal for firing. Powered by liquid fuel, the missile reaches a speed of more than 3,000 miles an hour in flight.

## Kissinger Calls on Nations Not to Act Alone in Oil Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

of course, far exceeds any of the aid flows that anyone has ever projected," Mr. Kissinger said.

He said that economic experts believe that bill "cannot be paid."

Meanwhile, in Europe, President Nixon's initiative for a conference of major oil-consuming countries was generally welcomed today by invited states.

But the form of the invitation to the Feb. 11 meeting caused some confusion, particularly in Common Market countries.

This was because only five members of the nine-nation EEC figured on the President's invitation list. American and community officials have explained, however, that the invitations had been extended in the first instance to members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

These are Britain, West Germany, France, Italy and the Netherlands, from the EEC, and Japan, Canada and Norway. Four EEC nations, Ireland, Denmark, Belgium and Luxembourg, were not invited.

The officials said that in his invitation to the West German government, which currently holds the rotating presidency of the EEC's Council of Ministers, the President said that the nine-nation community could discuss the invitation as a whole and decide on how to reply.

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## Israel, Egypt See Kissinger Talks as Vital To Preserve Truce, Advance Parley

From Wire Dispatches

JERUSALEM, Jan. 10.—Foreign Minister Abba Eban said today that Israel will not formulate any proposals for the troop-disengagement negotiations with Egypt until the Israeli consult U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger here this weekend.

The American diplomat, in his third Middle East visit since the outbreak of the October war, will have talks with President Anwar Sadat in Egypt tomorrow and Saturday before coming here later that day. He is expected to meet with leaders here immediately after arrival and again on Sunday. Mr. Kissinger may then return to Egypt for additional consultations.

Mr. Kissinger, at a Washington news conference before going to Madrid for a stopover on the way to Egypt, said that he had taken on the mission "at the request of the parties." He said that he viewed his contribution as essentially helping "to get progress made" in "the crucial initial phase" of peace talks. He said that when this was accomplished, the bulk of the negotiating would be done by the principal adversaries at the Geneva negotiating table.

Mr. Eban, speaking in a Tel Aviv interview, said that the U.S. secretary of state would not be pressing any specific Israeli point of view on the Egyptians during his visit tomorrow with President Sadat.

"No agreement has been asked of the United States for any detailed program," Mr. Eban said. "And to reopen the debate on the issue in order to bring our principles to realization. We are very far from any ability to say that there is a concrete Israeli program that the United States is being asked to achieve Egyptian agreement to."

**Press Reports Denied**

Asked about Israeli press reports that the government here had decided to propose a troop withdrawal to the strategic Mitla and Giddi passes in the Sinai, an offer that the press says has not pleased Egypt—Mr. Eban said: "We have not reached that point. . . . We shall not formulate any program until we've received the visiting American secretary of state."

In Cairo, the semi-official Middle East News Agency said that Mr. Kissinger's mission on this trip is to save the October ceasefire, which it said "is facing the danger of collapse."

"Egypt will particularly want to see what pressure the United States is prepared to put on Israel to bring about a change of attitude with regard to an Israeli pullback from the Sinai bank of the Suez Canal, a Cairo political source said."

The Egyptian news agency said that agreement on disengagement of Egyptian and Israeli troops would not only "save the ceasefire" but would also allow the Geneva conference to move on to a discussion of substantive political questions.

**Talks Adjournment**

The Geneva talks adjourned two days ago and are to resume Tuesday. The interruption may have been designed to let negotiators review the results of Mr. Kissinger's Middle East visit. The Israeli delegation returned today to Tel Aviv for consultations. The talks' chairman, Finnish Lt. Gen. Eino Sillanpaa, was understood to have gone to Egypt to be on hand for the Kissinger consultations there.

At the United Nations in New York, Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said that there is "a good chance" for an early disengagement of Israeli and Egyptian troops and that "it should be possible to solve" the problem in Geneva "in the next few weeks."

In the Sinai Desert, the Israeli government said, Egyptian artillery, mortar and small-arms fire killed two of its soldiers and wounded five today. The Israeli command said that its troops with Syria was quiet today.

In Cairo, the UN Emergency Force's headquarters today reported that Egyptian troops at the mouth of the Suez Canal have been ordered to observe the ceasefire. It said that tension at the city of Suez "again has heightened" because of an Egyptian troop advance.

UNEP spokesman Rudolf Slagbauer, a Yugoslav, said that UN vehicles were stopped by Egyptian troops at two points on Tuesday and that Egyptians also tried to persuade the Austrian contingent in the UN force to abandon a new observation post. He said that at Suez, UN officers had succeeded in dissuading Israeli troops from opening fire on the Egyptians who moved forward.

An Israeli newspaper, Haaretz, said today that, according to government sources, both Egypt and Syria have "shown recent signs of 'peace' in arranging an Arab-Israeli troop disengagement on the Suez Canal. Syria has along the Canal. Syria has boycotted the first stage of the Geneva talks, contending that only side issues were being discussed there and not the main issue of Israeli withdrawal from Arab territories it seized in 1967.

### Use Fell Below Forecast

## U.S. Says Lower Oil Demand Made Up December Shortfall

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP).—The Federal Energy Office said today that reduced demand during the last week of December made up for the nation's oil shortfall during that week, when oil supplies were 1.8 million barrels a day below the predicted demand.

Demand for the major petroleum products for the week ending Dec. 23 averaged 13 percent lower than had previously been forecast, the Energy Office reported.

The agency prepares its demand forecasts and figures shortages by comparing potential demand with the actual oil supplies and consumption reported by the American Petroleum Institute, a trade organization.

The government has had no system for directly collecting supply and consumption data. But energy chief William E. Simon announced today that the Energy Office and the Internal Revenue Service are sending joint teams of agents into the offices of major refining companies to audit their prices, profits and supply records.

Mr. Simon said that the program did not reflect on the refinery but would insure that petroleum-product price increases are justified under the anti-inflation price-control program, recently transferred from the Council of Economic Advisors to Mr. Simon's office.

It also would be "a major step toward establishing an independent reporting and information system on refinery inventories at PEO," Mr. Simon said.

He said all of the nation's 140 refineries would be audited, the major firms at their corporate offices, and the smaller organizations in Washington.

According to the American Petroleum Institute, imports of refined products during the week ending Dec. 23 were about 275 million barrels a day, about 400,000 barrels lower than the week ending Nov. 16.

Crude oil imports had fallen even more, to 2.4 million barrels a day, about 1 million barrels fewer than the week ending Nov. 16.

The total import level of 5.3 million barrels a day was about 30,000 barrels below the Energy Office had expected. The federal agency said, and the gap between supply and potential demand was about 1.8 million barrels a day.

The shortage was made up by a reduction in demand—1.8 million barrels below the amounts of petroleum that would have been used if there were no shortage, the Energy Office explained.

It said that gasoline consumption for the week ended Dec. 23

was 1.85 percent lower than had been forecast, indicating some success in conservation efforts. William J. Johnson, director of policy analysis for the Energy Office, said that the curbing in gasoline production may be much less than expected because the petroleum shortage is not as great as was feared. He said that it may be necessary to reduce production by only about 10 percent, instead of 30 percent, which was the original estimate.

He also said that "evidence suggests we will be able to avoid rationing in the country."

To reopen the debate on the issue in order to bring our principles to realization. We are very far from any ability to say that there is a concrete Israeli program that the United States is being asked to achieve Egyptian agreement to."

Asked whether the people who wrote him knew what Mr. Solzhenitsyn and Mr. Solzhenitsyn have said in the West, since their words are never reported here, Mr. Zhukov said: "You cannot say they do not know—they know. They listen to the BBC and the Voice of America, which transmit all of it."

**Bolivia Reports An Ex-President**

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Jan. 10 (AP).—Former President Victor Paz Estenssoro and five aides were expelled from Bolivia Tuesday by the military regime of President Hugo Banzer.

Mr. Paz Estenssoro, who helped bring Gen. Banzer to power more than two years ago, was accused in a government statement of "ideological deviationism."

The 68-year-old politician and his supporters were detained by the police, placed aboard a Bolivian Air Force plane and flown to Asuncion, Paraguay.

Mr. Paz Estenssoro was president of Bolivia from 1952 to 1956 and from 1960 to 1964, when he was deposed. He was the leader of the center-left National Revolutionary Movement, Bolivia's largest party.

**Spain Extends Checks In Basque Provinces**

MADRID, Jan. 10 (UPI).—Police today said residents of two more Basque provinces, Alava and Navarra—must undergo a special police check of their passports if they wish to leave Spain.

Police sources said the measure was an effort to find members of the separatist organization known as the Basque Liberation Army (Euzko Askatasuna), which has claimed responsibility for the Dec. 30 bomb slaying of Premier Luis Carrero Blanco. Officials claim many ETA members had crossed the border in bases in France using false documents.

The measure was announced for the other two Basque provinces of Vizcaya and Guipuzcoa Tuesday.

**Polish Diplomat Held in Berlin**

BERLIN, Jan. 10 (UPI).—West Berlin police announced today the arrest of a Polish diplomat attached to his country's embassy in East Berlin on suspicion of espionage.

A police spokesman said the diplomat was arrested Tuesday. No other details were disclosed. West Berlin does not grant immunity to diplomats accredited to the East German government.

The West Berlin newspaper Morgenpost identified the Pole as Eugeniusz Pieluski, 47, assistant attaché for shipping at the embassy. It said he was arrested along with two Germans who worked as agents for him in a nightclub in the British sector.

**Fiat Denies Libans Sent Back Tractors**

TURIN, Jan. 10 (AP).—Fiat denied a report today that Libya recently sent back to Italy a shipment of tractors to back up demands for dismissal of the editor of a Fiat-owned newspaper.

The report in Rome's financial paper, Il Globo, said the order to return the shipment marked the beginning of an Arab boycott against the auto company. The Arab Boycott Office has asked Fiat to fire the editor in chief of La Stampa of Turin or face economic reprisals. The editor, Arrigo Levi, is Jewish.

## WEATHER

	C	F
ALBANY	16	61
ALBUQUERQUE	4	41
ANASAP	10	50
ATLANTA	10	50
BALTIMORE	10	50
BELLEVILLE	2	36
BIRMINGHAM	12	54
BOSTON	4	43
BUFFALO	20	68
CHICAGO	12	54
CINCINNATI	17	63
CLEVELAND	17	63
DALLAS	12	54
DENVER	24	Overcast
DETROIT	2	36
EL PASO	10	50
HOUSTON	4	43
KANSAS CITY	12	54
LAS VEGAS	12	54
LITTLE ROCK	12	54
LOS ANGELES	12	54
MEMPHIS	12	54
MILWAUKEE	12	54
MINNEAPOLIS	12	54
MOBILE	12	54
MONTREAL	12	54
NEWARK	12	54
NEW ORLEANS	12	54
NEW YORK	12	54
PHILADELPHIA	12	54
PITTSBURGH	12	54
PORTLAND	12	54
RICHMOND	12	54
SAN ANTONIO	12	54
SAN FRANCISCO	12	54
SARASOTA	12	54
SEATTLE	12	54
SPRINGFIELD	12	54
ST. LOUIS	12	54
TAMPA	12	54
TULSA	12	54
WASHINGTON	12	54
WICHITA	12	54
WINDY	12	54

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## Counsel Predicts Resumption on Watergate Panel Undecided on More Hearings

By Lawrence Meyer

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (UPI).—The members of the Senate Watergate committee have decided that the hearings should resume, despite the public assurances by the committee staff that more will be held.

At least two committee members appear to oppose resumption of the hearings, and four of the five senators on the committee are still undecided on the question, according to interviews with some senators and aides to others.

Among the undecided members are the committee's chairman, Sen. J. Edwin D. Dill, who yesterday said he is "open on the subject," and Sen. Howard Baker, R-Tenn., who said he would be "productive."

Committee members are certain about resuming hearings, just as the House Judiciary Committee is beginning its inquiry into the impeachment of President Nixon, and when the Senate Watergate prosecutor is expected to be returning a number of indictments against Watergate participants.

In addition, at least one senator has repeatedly expressed the view that the hearings should be resumed. This information could become a major election issue for Democrats on the committee.

Two investigations. An executive session Nov. 27, committee approved a request that the staff that it be given more time to develop evidence on two subjects it still has under investigation: the \$100,000 given to Johnnie Edward Hughes to Nixon's friend Charles G. (Bo) Boese, and the \$257,500 distributed by Nixon's campaign at a time when his administration decided to increase government military support.

Sen. Baker said on Nov. 27 he did not "exclude the possibility that we might not resume hearings." But the chief committee counsel, Samuel Dash, told the following day that there is no possibility that he will not hold hearings after the Christmas recess and so guarantee that I would say I guarantee that there will be hearings."

Sen. Dash added, "I guarantee that there will be hearings."

The deputy chief committee counsel, Rufus L. Edmister, said Saturday that the hearings will resume on Jan. 28 and that Mr. Boese will be called, probably along with other former administration officials.

Mr. Dash, interviewed by telephone yesterday, said again that he is "definitely sure" that the hearings will resume. "Sen. Dill is very definitely interested in going ahead with the hearings, and that will carry the committee," Mr. Dash said. "We have sufficient evidence for the hearings."

When Sen. Ervin was contacted yesterday in North Carolina, however, he was not so definite. "I've got to get back up there and see what the staff has to present before I make up my mind," Sen. Ervin said. "I'm strongly in favor of going ahead with the hearings if we have something substantial to present. I haven't reviewed the evidence."

Sen. Baker, who was in Tennessee, confirmed that he has a "show-me" attitude about resuming hearings. He said he has two conditions that must be met first: the testimony and evidence "would have to be something new and different that deserves to be ventilated," he said, and the staff must have "proof" linking what it wants to present with the Watergate affair.

"There's no guile in that," Sen. Baker said. "If they've got it, we ought to put it out. If not, we ought to shut down." Sen. Baker said he had been periodically briefed on the staff's findings. Although he said some of the information is "impressive," he added, "I'm not certain what it means."

Without flatly predicting that the hearings will not resume, Sen. Baker speculated that when the committee meets in the week of Jan. 21, when Congress returns, it may vote 5-2 against resumption.

Two senators, Edward J. Gurney, R-Fla., and Lowell P. Weicker Jr., R-Conn., appear now to be opposed to resumption. A spokesman for Sen. Gurney, who has been critical of the hearings almost since their beginning in May, said the senator "thinks the committee has fulfilled its mandate and the time has come for the matter to be turned over entirely to the special prosecutor's office and the courts."

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## Chapin Says Racial Feelings Bar Fair Trial in Washington

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (UPI).—Former White House aide Dwight L. Chapin maintained yesterday that he cannot get a fair trial here because Washington's predominantly black population would be "particularly fanned" by racial campaign claims that he allegedly approved.

In motions filed in U.S. District Court here, Mr. Chapin's lawyers contended that he would inevitably be tarred by the so-called "dirty tricks" already publicly admitted by political aide Donald H. Segretti before the Senate Watergate committee. Mr. Chapin, the attorneys said, has been repeatedly characterized as Segretti's "boss."

"Several of the incidents related by Segretti in his Senate committee testimony," the Chapin lawyers said, "suggest a motive to exploit racial tensions for political purposes. It is reasonable to expect the predominantly black citizenry of Washington, D.C., to be particularly offended by such conduct."

Among the incidents the attorneys cited was Segretti's account of a press release he prepared during the 1972 Democratic presidential primary "suggesting that Shirley Chisholm had been confined as an inmate in a mental institution."

Thought It Funny. Segretti, the lawyers pointed out, testified that Mr. Chapin "thought the press release was funny."

During the Florida primary Segretti said he was involved in distribution of posters at Miami, rallies asking, "Why not a black vice-president?" and the placement of an add in a college newspaper reading: "Wanted. Sincere gentleman seeks running mate. White preferred. But natural sense of rhythm no obstacle. Contact: B. Muskie."

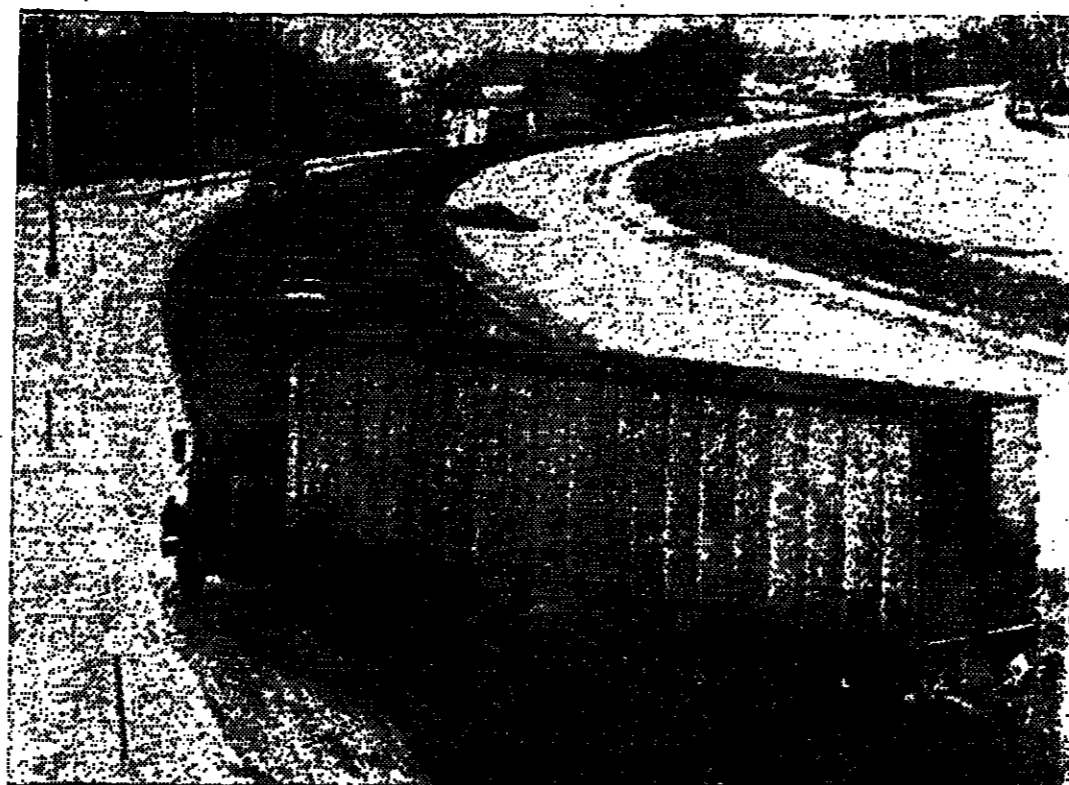
Mr. Chapin faces trial here April before U.S. District Judge Gerhard A. Gesell on four counts of lying to a federal grand jury during questioning last year about Segretti's activities.

The lawyers for Mr. Chapin, Mr. Nixon's former appointments secretary, argued that prejudicial publicity in the Washington press about the Watergate scandal and "dirty tricks" in the 1972 presidential campaign would alone keep him from getting a fair trial here.

The attorneys said the problem was especially compounded in Washington, because of the "special bias" that disclosures at Mr. Chapin's trial would engender among eligible Washington jurors.

STEVE SALER MEMORIAL SERVICE  
A memorial service for the former Newsweek Paris Correspondent, lost-at-sea, will be held on Sunday, January 13, 1974, 2:30 O'Clock at Temple Adath Israel on the Main Line, Old Lancaster Road and Highland Avenue, Merion, Pennsylvania.

The family extends its invitation to his friends to attend. Memorial gifts may be sent to the Newsweek Steve Saler Scholarship Fund, Medill School of Journalism, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois 60201.



HIGHWAY MISHAP—Truck driver trying to maneuver his rig away from oncoming traffic after spinning around on ice-covered highway near Springfield, Ill., Wednesday.

## Snow, Ice, Rains Sweep U.S.; Earth Taking Dimmer View Of Kohoutek

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (UPI).—The comet Kohoutek has grown so dim, but one explanation may lie not with the comet but with the sun. Scientists do not understand why Kohoutek has grown so dim, but one explanation may lie not with the comet but with the sun. Scientists do not understand why Kohoutek has grown so dim, but one explanation may lie not with the comet but with the sun.

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area, where little snow has fallen until now.

While most of the nation shivered, New Orleans reported temperatures in the mid-70s. Louisiana college students flocked to lake resorts or tennis courts.

A National Weather Service spokesman in St. Louis said it was "the worst winter in 60 years" after 3 1/2 inches of fresh snow blanketed the area.

On a road near Chillicothe, Ohio, a truck jackknifed on a slick pavement, creating a six-hour traffic jam as cars piled up behind it.

A state trooper in Metamora, in central Illinois, reported "cars in ditches all over the place."

In Los Angeles County, officials closed snow-clogged highways to the San Bernardino Mountain communities. Snow plows were attempting to clear away 12 feet of snow that fell during one of the worst storms on record in southern California.

Sheriff's deputies were still at work last night bringing out some of the 30,000 residents in the area who had been marooned in their homes.

Officials said the closing was prompted by the prospect of a new snowstorm this weekend and a fear of an influx of hordes of visitors.

"If we should get 100,000 people up here for snow play this weekend and if we get snow, we're not going to get them out," an official said.

Some typical snowfall measurements were 8 inches at Warrensburg, Mo., 3 inches at Topeka, Kan., and Springfield, Ill., and 2 inches at Columbia, Mo., and Fort Wayne, Ind.

South of heavy snow fell, ice glazed roads, utility poles and roads. Some roads in Oklahoma were covered by 4 inches of ice as sleet hardened.

The ice covering ranged across the Mississippi Valley from Arkansas and Missouri into southern Ohio. The ice also reached south into southeastern and western Texas as temperatures dipped into the 20s at some places.

A huge traffic jam developed on U.S. 69, south of Muskogee, Okla., where snow trucks could not surmount a hill.

Showers and thunderstorms were reported over parts of eastern Texas and Louisiana, southern Arkansas and Tennessee. Dense fog shrouded the Gulf coast, eastern Tennessee and the Carolinas.

Watergate Agent, Awaiting Parole, Gets New Term  
MIAMI, Jan. 10 (AP).—Convicted Watergate burglar Frank Sturgis, due to be paroled March 7, was given a nine-month prison sentence yesterday for conspiracy to transport stolen cars to Mexico.

Sturgis, who has served 14 months of his burglary sentence, was convicted last November on two counts of conspiracy in connection with a stolen car ring. He was sentenced today by U.S. District Court Judge C. Clyde Atkins.

Lawyer Ellis Rubin pleaded with the judge for leniency in sentencing his client, whom he characterized as a "man who loved his country not wisely but too well."

Earth Taking Dimmer View Of Kohoutek

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (UPI).—The comet Kohoutek has grown so dim, but one explanation may lie not with the comet but with the sun. Scientists do not understand why Kohoutek has grown so dim, but one explanation may lie not with the comet but with the sun.

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## Sound Policy Reinstated Midwest U.S. Town Wins War of the Whistle

By Andrew H. Malcolm  
CANTON, Ill., Jan. 10 (UPI).—The town whistle blew here Tuesday. And that simple, steamy blast brought smiles to the faces of Lee Allaman, Orlene Johnson, Edward Lewis, Florence Thixton, Ray Walker and even old Al Sheets.

It was further proof—if any was needed—that the end had come for the great whistle war, a skirmish that taught the state government, a giant corporation and much of a cheering Midwest just how strong an aroused community can be when its institutions appear threatened.

It all began on Dec. 7, a day which will live in infamy here. On that date, just three days before Canton's 148th birthday, an anti-noise pollution squad from the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency infiltrated this town to measure the decibel count of the giant steam whistle atop the International Harvester plant.

Later, EPA officials said that some disgruntled but unidentified local residents invited the agency in, a claim which everyone here knows is historically a favorite ploy of aggressors.

Soon after the test, the factory received an official warning that its whistle, which blows seven times each weekday, might violate new noise-pollution codes taking effect in August.

No Corporate Need  
Not wishing to alienate neighbors, and since computers, time clocks and union wash-up regulations have long since eliminated any corporate need for the 61-year-old whistle, Robert Nelson, the plant manager, stopped the whistle.

His decision was made 45 minutes after the Canton Daily Ledger's deadline here. But for news that big, the press were held for the story. And, like Mufetmen summoned in the night, Canton's residents answered the call of the silenced whistle.

Led by Lee Allaman, 7,000 persons—one-half the town's population—signed petitions within 48 hours. They wrote state officials they talked with each other and shook their heads.

"The government," Ed Lewis said, "is into too many little aspects of life—airplane passenger searches, gas and speed limits and now the whistle. Next it'll be the churches."

Actually, in the Midwest a town whistle or civic siren is not so special. They sit perched high atop tall poles in thousands of towns and cities, waiting to blast the noon signal or the evening curfew for teenagers.

Fabric of Life  
Over the years, the whistle and its regular signals become more than a mere mechanical message. Subtly, almost unconsciously, they become a part of the fabric of life, like getting up in the morning. Since everyone hears the signal simultaneously, it becomes a kind of community bond, a common denominator for thousands of daily routines and a sign that life is progressing on schedule.

Watches are set by it. Husbands go to work by it. Children, even those in the most secret of secret club houses, are to be home by it. Wives start dinner by it.

So it was not wholly surprising that the sudden silencing of Canton's whistle caused a stir.

When the whistle failed to blow at 6 a.m., Jane Starcevic overslept. Lee Allaman's regular pre-dawn cup of coffee tasted funny. John Beale's watch was behind all day. Ray Walker wasn't sure exactly when to wake his sleeping son. The coffee-break regulars at Ed Lewis's soda fountain struggled in separately. One man stood up at a church service and urged the congregation to tar and feather the still unknown whistle opponents.

Whistle Wanted  
"In our community," Mr. Allaman said, "you're born to that whistle and you die to that whistle. Buildings may come and go and that's normal. But we wanted our whistle to blow."

As a result of the furor, Jim Reid, an EPA official, denied he ordered the whistle silenced. The factory turned the whistle back on. And everyone here got back on schedule.

Jamaica Stops Sugar  
KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 10 (AP).—Prime Minister Michael Manley announced today an embargo on the export of all sugar from Jamaica. He said the order will continue unless the current 1974 crop is sufficient to satisfy domestic consumption and to leave quantities over for export.

Exports Create Wheat Shortage, U.S. Bakers Warn  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (UPI).—Officials of the nation's baking industry said yesterday that a shortage of wheat this spring could drive the price of a family-size loaf of bread as high as \$1 unless the government acts to dampen booming exports.

The warning was immediately disputed by a top official at the Department of Agriculture, although he acknowledged that the government was urging grain dealers to try to delay shipments and said it was "possible" that imports from Canada may be needed to meet U.S. requirements.

"Many knowledgeable observers foresee \$8, \$10 or \$12 a bushel of wheat this spring, resulting in prices of as much as a dollar per loaf of bread," Bill O. Mead, chairman of the American Bakers Association, said.

His reference, he said, was to a 1.5-pound loaf, now costing about 50 cents in many areas, rather than the standard one-pound loaf.

Mr. Mead contended that wheat already sold for shipment abroad would mean a deficit in supplies in the United States before the next crop comes in. He cited export sales of nearly 1.4 billion bushels as of Dec. 16, 1973, for the crop year that began July 1. Last year's harvest was slightly over 1.7 billion bushels.



GIVING A TOOT—An engineer at the International Harvester plant in Canton, Ill., operates whistle.

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## China Eyes U.S. Liquor Market But Faces Competition by Russia

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (UPI).—An importer is hoping to start a spirited trade in vodka in the United States—Chinese vodka.

The New China Liquor and Spirits Corp., an importing company, said it would market the vodka, under the "Great Wall" label, in Chinese restaurants as well as in regular liquor outlets, where vodka fanciers already have a choice of about 20 imported brands, several of them Russian.

The Russians ship about 300,000 bottles of vodka a year to the United States.

Vodka is far from being a Chinese national drink. The Chinese language has no word for it, simply approximating the "vodka" sound with three Chinese characters.

According to the distributors, Chinese vodka is a legacy from Russian émigrés who fled after the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution and settled in the east China city of Hsaisai, where they established distilleries. The process has been carried on by the Chinese, mostly for export.

The Chinese vodka, 80 proof, is expected to retail at about \$7 to \$8 a fifth, the price range of several imported vodkas from Poland and the Soviet Union.

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## Thailand and the CIA

An American representative of the Central Intelligence Agency was caught out in a serious error in Thailand the other day, and despite his expulsion and formal apologies, the event has placed a strain on relations between Bangkok and Washington. The situation is aggravated by the fact that Thailand has a new government, very sensitive to the reactions of Thai students who overturned the old military regime and constitute the strongest single political force there.

Not only has the U.S. ambassador to Thailand, William R. Kintner, and the CIA been the target of student demonstrators, but Japan's Premier Tanaka was delayed in reaching a dinner given in his honor by his opposite number in Thailand by similar protesting groups. Obviously, the conduct of foreign relations by street demonstrations leaves something to be desired, but for Americans it is the CIA that is the subject of most serious concern.

The United States has, during almost all its history, been remarkably innocent of—or deficient in—the type of intelligence operation that played an important, if long unsung, role in the history of most European nations. The fact that the commander of the Army of the Potomac, Gen. George B. McClellan, was served (and badly served) in matters of intelligence by a genuine "private eye," the original Pinkerton man, gives some indication of the naïveté that was to dominate this area of American military life down to World War II. That war, too, not only saw Americans trying to professionalize and centralize their intelligence operations, but to extend them into the "black" areas of civilian unrest in the occupied lands.

In an uneasy peace, troubled by the cold war against opponents who had developed revolutionary "black" intelligence techniques to a fine art, and with the legacy of civilian terror that war and occupation left behind, the creation of the CIA seemed logical enough. But it had only shallow roots in American tradition, and was easily brought under fire—especially when things went wrong in Cuba and in Vietnam. How can it be possible to reconcile a secret organization, so potent in matters of war and peace, with a democratic government? That France and Britain have managed to do so seemed of small account; that Communist nations take secret police and provocateurs for granted and with them pose a grave threat, has not diminished the volume of criticism against the CIA.

But probably the heaviest burden this organization has had to bear is the diminished confidence that national policies, whether those of a Johnson or a Nixon, inspired in the country at large. When such policies, and the administrations which sustain them, have public support, the agencies of policy, even acting in secret, are generally trusted. Without such support, the agencies, and especially those that are by nature secretive, receive a large share of blame.

The CIA has never been an easy organization to defend, because even defense can make it vulnerable to enemies abroad. It has never been easy to control, democratically, for much the same reason. Mistakes, like the one in Thailand, are obviously costly; successes can hardly be publicized. Short of unilateral disarmament in an area that still remains competitively contested, it is difficult to see how there can be any quick answer to the problems the very letters CIA evoke.

## Presidential Papers

The dispute over President Nixon's large and legally questionable tax deduction for the donation of his vice-presidential papers to the National Archives raises once again the unresolved issue of the ownership of the papers of presidents and other public servants.

Such papers are of inherent interest and therefore of taxable value only because the individual involved held public office for which he was paid a salary out of public funds. In the case of presidents and many lesser officials, these papers are not personal in any true sense because they were generated by the flow of public business and were prepared in government offices with the help of publicly paid secretaries and assistants.

Yet neither law nor custom is clear on what is proper practice. George Washington and most of the other early presidents took their papers with them when they left office. Some of these letters and documents were subsequently donated to libraries and historical societies, a few were purchased by the government from heirs, and still others became scattered and lost.

Beginning with Andrew Jackson, however, a dozen presidents or their heirs gave their papers to the Library of Congress without receiving any financial compensation. That is the policy that all presidents and public officials ought to follow and that Congress ought to mandate by law.

Herbert Hoover began the modern practice of conveying presidential papers to a special library when Stanford University and later

the Hoover Library at West Branch, Iowa, became the depository for his papers. But this practice is inconclusive on the question of establishing personal ownership of presidential papers or obtaining a tax break for donating them. Thus, when Franklin D. Roosevelt planned his library at Hyde Park, he treated his papers as the property of the United States and, after his death, the Supreme Court of Dutchess County upheld that interpretation. Nevertheless, Presidents Eisenhower, Johnson and Nixon—as well as Supreme Court justices, members of Congress and others—have taken sizable tax deductions for the "gift" of papers that, strictly speaking, were public documents.

The change in the 1969 tax law made it impossible for any taxpayer, not just a public official, to claim a charitable deduction for the gift of papers on which he holds a common law copyright. That change is unjust to private citizens, notably authors and artists, whose papers may have considerable value and who produced these papers by their own efforts—not on government time or with the assistance of government employees. As so often happens, the tax-writing committees of Congress created a new injustice by refusing to face up squarely to an old injustice—in this instance, the perversion of public documents by public officials for private pecuniary advantage.

Clearly, there is need for a law expressly establishing the government's proprietary right to speeches, letters, memorandums and other documents compiled by public officials on government time and at public expense.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## International Opinion

### Europe and the U.S.

Given the structure of American exports, the undervaluation of the dollar has never been in the lasting interest of the United States. The American economy imports fewer raw materials than the European and Japanese economies. The dollar upsurge, the weakness of the franc and perhaps of the mark and the yen, evidence a spectacular reversal of the balance of forces between Europe and America. . . . In the present international situation, the Nine, France in particular, need Atlantic solidarity more than the United States does. . . .

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

### Heath Decision Lauded

Mr. Heath's decision to set up a new ministry for energy and to put one of his most senior colleagues, Lord Carrington, in charge of it is to be welcomed without reservation. The urgent need is to plan for a different pattern of energy consumption, less geared to oil in general and to Middle East oil in particular. Lord Carrington must make every effort to insure that Mr. Kissinger's proposed energy action group gets off the ground. So far the European response to Mr. Kissinger's proposal has been distinctly feeble. In establishing the new department, Mr. Heath has given energy the priority which it needs. The same degree of urgency now needs to be shown on the international level.

—From the Financial Times (London).

### U.S. Campaign Scandals

President Nixon's critics are unlikely to be satisfied with his statements this week on the dropping of the ITT anti-trust case and the 1971 increase in milk prices—both after large donations to the President's campaign fund—but these scandals have now become almost academic. Even if these two campaign contributions were not illegal . . . seven more American companies have already pleaded guilty to making illegal contributions. . . .

—From the Guardian (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

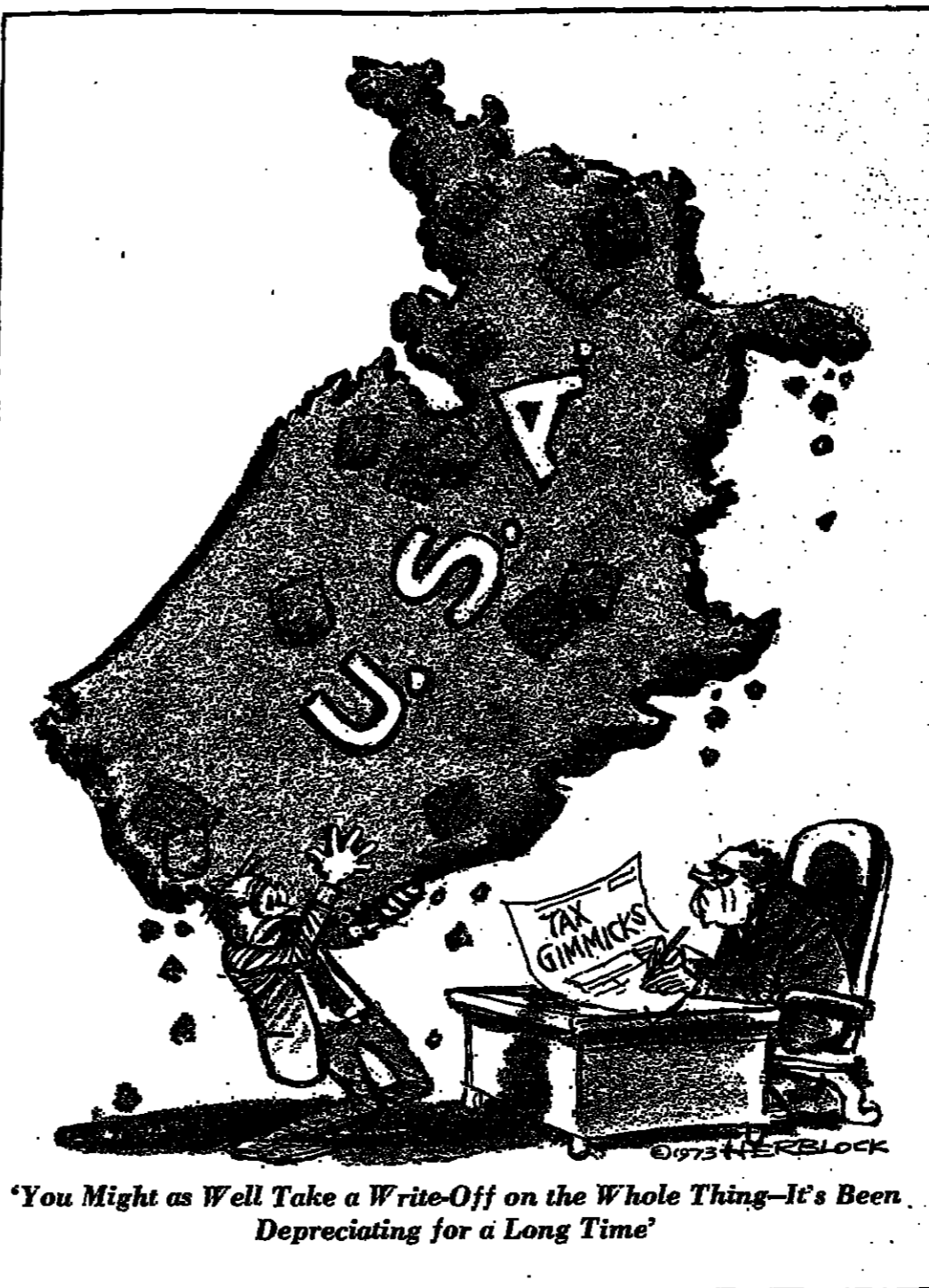
January 11, 1899

NEW YORK—The State Supreme Court has just appointed a commission in January to inquire into the condition of August Brentano, the well-known publisher. Application was made by his sister Sarah, with the common consent of the rest of the family. The doctor of the sanatorium where Mr. Brentano is confined says that he has paresis. In the meantime, a receiver has recently been appointed for the firm.

### Fifty Years Ago

January 11, 1924

BERKELEY, Calif.—Americans are becoming better physically with every passing year, in the opinion of Dr. O.E. Moody, associate professor of anatomy at the University of California. "Physical disabilities are becoming less numerous and less dangerous," said Dr. Moody. "People are beginning to be more inclined to pay a doctor to keep them well, rather than wait until they are ill and then have to pay twice as much."



## Don't Look Now: It's the CIA

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK—There was a small story in the paper the other day about a CIA operative out in Thailand faking a letter from the local guerrillas to the Thai government. The agency apologized to the Thais for the incident, described it as an aberration and said it would never happen again.

A reassuring story, that. It tells us that we can still count on the covert operations people at the CIA—the men who planned the Bay of Pigs, carried out a secret war in Laos, subsidized cultural organizations and foreign politicians, and provided technical aid for the White House burglary squad.

What we want is to keep such things secret. Right? National security demands that the American people have no idea of the political tricks and covert wars carried on in their name, even years ago. Right?

These propositions may sound absurd, but they would be serious if the CIA and the Justice Department prevail in a legal argument they are making right now in the Federal District Court in Alexandria, Va. The case is one that ought to concern anyone who cares about freedom and public control of government in the United States.

It all began when Victor Marchetti, a respected official of the CIA from 1965 to 1969, decided to write a book about it. The agency went to court and got an order barring him from publishing anything, "factual, fictional or otherwise," without its consent.

The basis for the injunction was that Marchetti, in going to work for the CIA, had agreed not to disclose classified matters.

With the help of a former foreign service officer, John Marks, Marchetti went ahead and wrote his book. He sent it to the agency, where 50 people spent 1,700 hours going over it. (Who were they? The imagination reels.) They ordered 333 passages cut—a fifth of the book.

Marchetti pleaded that many of the censored items had already appeared in print. CIA officials thought again and agreed to reduce their deletions to 235. We can see the restored CIA, and they give an idea of the sort of thing censors would cut if they had their way. For example:

● A paragraph about a program to send balloons from Taiwan over mainland China, carrying propaganda.

● References to Air America as a "CIA-owned airline" in Indochina—very likely the worst-kept secret in official history.

● Numerous mentions of the well-known fact that the CIA, in the 1950s, supported efforts to overthrow the Sukarno government in Indonesia.

● A statement some supposed journalists overseas actually work for the CIA—a fact leaked by the CIA itself recently.

● A descriptive phrase saying that a story by Seymour M. Hersh of The New York Times about secret CIA payments to one wing of the Italian Christian Democratic party was "thoroughly verified."

British shooting, newspaper adjectives, intelligence fiascos of the past: these are the molehills that 50 people labored 1,700 hours to turn into national security mountains. It is easy to laugh at such bumbledom, as Taylor Branch called it in an analysis of the case in last month's Harper's Magazine. Marchetti's publisher, Alfred A. Knopf, is thinking of publishing the book with blanks and leaving it to the censor to send it to the judge why he can't do that.

A certain skepticism about

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But of course it is not really funny. The United States needs more light on its national security policies, not less. Policy-making by experts without public scrutiny is what got us into such disasters as Vietnam.

**Skepticism**

Judge Albert V. Bryan Jr. has ordered the CIA to produce reasons for its 235 deletions in the Marchetti manuscript, and to clear some experts who can help Marchetti argue against them. This has brought protests from the CIA director, William E. Colby, who wants a secret hearing to tell the judge why he can't do that.

A certain skepticism about Colby is in order. He helped to create that sinister CIA operation, the Phoenix Program, to arrest, torture and assassinate suspected dissidents in Vietnam; he may understandably prefer darkness to light.

In fact, it would be awkward to have to justify classifications to a court. But the trouble lies in a system that classifies everything important as a secret. Marchetti and Marks are reasonable men and might well have agreed if they had been asked to drop two or three references to serious current intelligence matters. Instead, the CIA went to court with its dangerous broadside argument.

Everyone who works on classified material promises not to disclose it. If that "contract" can bring an injunction years later, free speech will have been drastically reduced. When some official resigns from government and discloses what, say, the invasion of Cambodia, he will not only have his telephone tapped; Henry Kissinger will try to enjoin him from expressing his disagreement. It would be hard to overstate the dangers of that prospect.

**Return Blocked**

Oswald returned to the United States in June, 1963, then sought re-entry to the Soviet Union via the Soviet Embassy in Cuba in September, 1963. When the KGB blocked his return, he went to Dallas to prepare for his terrible deed.

That episode is brought to light in Barron's authoritative exposé of the pervasive international spy network. "KGB: The Secret Work of Soviet Secret Agents" (Reader's Digest Press) is the

probably not survive the first 90 days of a new administration. But Reston shows that he is truly following in the footsteps of his eminent predecessor Walter Lippmann, who, it will be remembered, called on Harry Truman to resign before the 1948 election because he had lost public confidence and therefore should clear the way for a Democrat who could obtain broad popular support. It is hardly necessary to recall what happened in the 1948 election after Truman failed to follow Lippmann's advice.

THOMAS A. WHELAN Jr., Munich.

## 'Do Not Disturb'

## Nixon's Guardians

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—Every time the Nixon administration seems to be veering dangerously close to contact with political reality, you can count on one of the President's hand-picked "Do Not Disturb" sign firmly in place on the Oval Office door.

Occasionally, an obstreperous character like John Connally would barge his way past them and disrupt the President's reveries by rudely shouting: "Mr. President, the economy's going down the drain, and they ain't gonna re-elect you on your looks." But then Haldeman and Ehrlichman would move in, and the ill-mannered fellow would find himself back in Houston, practicing law.

### Beneath Notice

Regrettably, the Watergate affair—one of those minor disturbances that the guardians assured Mr. Nixon was beneath his notice—carried these good servants off, and made it necessary to find someone new to chase trouble from the White House doorstep. It wasn't easy, but there is a persevering President, and in time he found two new security blankets named Ron Ziegler and Al Haig. The former had been around from the start, but no one realized until the older Germans left how much young Ron had learned about ensuring the President in a warm and cozy cocoon.

Gen. Haig had more trouble mastering his role, because he has been trained in an Army staff system where the premium was placed on getting accurate information from the battlefield to higher headquarters. In Haig's old world, a junior officer could ruin his career by misjudging a thrust by a crack enemy armored division as a feint by an infantry platoon.

But once Haig understood that the commander-in-chief wanted reassurance more than he wanted accurate reconnaissance, he adapted his talents to the situation. Did a number of presidential advisers say Ziegler was more of a liability than an asset to the administration? Petty jealousy, sir. Did a certain cabinet officer see fatal flaws in a surefire scheme to smooth the special prosecutor? The man has been drinking, sir; pay no attention to him.

### Guard Slips

During the transition period from Haldeman and Ehrlichman to Ziegler and Haig, the guard on the President's door slipped; reality intruded. Connally got

in, once or twice; Mel LeBaron often; Bryce Harlow, more frequently, because he so small he gets under the red screen Haldeman and Ehrlichman had left behind.

After the "tipsy" cabinet member somehow proved right about the Cox firing, reality came flooding into the Oval Office: waves of scared, frustrated Republican congressmen.

In two weeks of meetings, the President heard more about the crumbling of communications; political alliances on Capitol Hill than he had allowed himself to hear in the previous five years. He vowed to his visitors that he would furnish answers to the hard questions they were asking. And he promised that new again would be a strange to their concerns.

But then the guardians stepped in and whisked him off to St. Clemente, away from any disturbing influences. They told him it's all right now, Mr. President; those nasty men won't bother you any more. You can go back to drawing peace plans on your yellow pads, and we'll keep an eye out that no one disturbs you. Then they told the public the ill-named Operation Candor was scrapped. It had accomplished all it could, they said. A special White House survey of 20 congressional districts showed impeachment fever abating.

They told the President: You've turned it around, sir. The polls show you've already surged from 27 percent support all the way up to 55 percent, and your momentum will carry you the rest of the way. You know how important momentum is, Mr. President; just like in football. Yes sir, we're sure you've got momentum now.

### Pitiable

It would be laughable if it weren't so pitiable. We are back to square one: This is fantasyland and here are your friendly guides, Ron and Al. Forget your troubles; forget the real world's woes; and come journey with us down the river of dreams.

Those who know better—Jerry Ford, Mel Laird, John Rhodes, Barry Goldwater, Bill Timmons, Bryce Harlow, and the rest—can only shake their heads and say they're sure the President will follow through on the pledge of disclosure he gave Republican congressmen, governors, party leaders—and the American people.

But they sense they've lost him again, that the guardians are back at the gate. He will play in fantasyland until a new job of reality shakes the White House again.

And it will. It's just a matter of when.

## The Long Arm of the KGB

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—When news of the arrest of Lee Harvey Oswald for the assassination of President Kennedy reached Soviet leaders and the boss of the dead KGB, the vast Soviet secret police apparatus, a bomber was immediately dispatched from Moscow to Minsk by the frightened Kremlin.

The purpose: to retrieve Oswald's secret dossier in the KGB's office in Minsk (where Oswald had lived before returning to the United States in June 1963) and fly it to Moscow for inspection. Terrified Kremlin leaders feared the dossier might conceivably disclose "some relationship" between the assassin and the KGB.

As it turned out, to the Kremlin's vast relief—according to KGB defector Yuri Nosenko's revelation in a new book on KGB, "Confessions of a Soviet Spy"—the KGB, confronting internal resistance to the Communist system arising from the Kremlin's policy of détente and expanding contacts with the West, is growing larger, more oppressive and more dangerous.

### More Spies

Consider these facts: The London-based Institute for the Study of Conflicts reported in 1973 that Soviet agents in Western Europe numbered 1,450 in 1960, increased from 1,450 10 years ago to 2,146 last year. Three out of every four accredited Soviet "diplomats" in NATO countries are engaged in some form of spying.

To protect the rapidly growing Soviet trade bureaucracy from ideological taint, the Kremlin has installed as head of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce a top KGB official named Yevgeniy Petrovich Plokhov.

"The contradiction between the public politics of détente and the secret machinations of the KGB," writes Barron, "can be seen in

first definitive study of this foreign espionage and internal state police apparatus written with assistance of Western governments, including the United States, West Germany, the Dutch and the British.

The reason for this unaccustomed help is in itself significant. After years of shrouding the public from scrutiny of Soviet spying, Western governments have come to realize little if any national security of the Western world is involved. Obviously, KGB has all the threads of its own operations and would learn nothing from disclosure.

There is, moreover, a second, more ominous reason for the new desire by Western security agencies to have more information made public on KGB operations. This is the fact that KGB, confronting internal resistance to the Communist system arising from the Kremlin's policy of détente and expanding contacts with the West, is growing larger, more oppressive and more dangerous.

Thus, on Sept. 6, 1964, Barron writes, KGB agents fired a pistol at a West German technician, sent from Bonn to "cleanse" the Moscow embassy of KGB microphones. The technician, most died from the invisible injection of nitrogen mustard gas as a result of that attack. The Bonn government angrily canceled an invitation to then Party Secretary Nikita Khrushchev to visit West Germany, a visit expected to result in a Soviet detente. Within five weeks, Khrushchev was fired and detente was delayed for nearly six years.

The connection between the event in Moscow and Khrushchev's downfall is conjectured, but KGB's power to thwart Khrushchev's step toward detente was indisputably clear. That's one of Barron's chilling conclusions: KGB, pushing the latest of hard lines, has an impact, all its own on Kremlin actions abroad.

Yet, argues Barron, it can't total immunity. "Disarmament of the KGB would remove the very foundations of Soviet society," he writes, "foundations laid by Lenin more than half a century ago."

## Letters

### Reston Disputed

Once again James Reston claims (NYT, Jan. 3) that the United States could get along very well without Mr. Nixon and that he ought to go because he is a "distrusted President presiding over a divided America."

Given the present trends in American life, America is not likely to be much more united under any president, distrusted or not. And the idea that the country would rally around a new president is something that would

probably not survive the first 90 days of a new administration. But Reston shows that he is truly following in the footsteps of his eminent predecessor Walter Lippmann, who, it will be remembered, called on Harry Truman to resign before the 1948 election because he had lost public confidence and therefore should clear the way for a Democrat who could obtain broad popular support. It is hardly necessary to recall what happened in the 1948 election after Truman failed to follow Lippmann's advice.

THOMAS A. WHELAN Jr., Munich.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

## Soviet Writers' Union Expels Woman Defender of Sakharov

MOSCOW, Jan. 10 (UPI).—The Writers' Union yesterday expelled Lydia Chukovskaya, a prominent novelist, for having sided with the defense of dissident physicist Andrei D. Sakharov when he was under attack last fall.

Chukovskaya, who is 66, was expelled by a unanimous vote of the union at a 2 1/2 hour meeting in which she reportedly was charged with having sided with an anti-Soviet "group."

The ground for Miss Chukovskaya's expulsion was laid at meetings last month.

On Dec. 14, a meeting was held by the children's literature section, to which she belonged. Miss Chukovskaya was not present, although writers threatened with disciplinary action, especially expulsion, normally have the right of attendance.

On Dec. 23, Miss Chukovskaya was summoned to a session with the union secretary, Yuri F. Shkrebiniy, and another writer, A. M. Medvedev, who told her of plans to expel her.

Miss Chukovskaya, who has spoken out in defense of dissidents and other writers facing expulsion or prosecution, was accused of having invented stories about unfair treatment of such persons, according to her recollection.

"How do you know these things?" she said she was asked.

"From my life," she said she responded. "From mothers, wives, sisters. In order not to see, you have to shut your eyes and cover your ears. It's all around."

She continued: "They put one of my friends who was completely healthy in an insane asylum. I knew he was healthy."

"Why does all this happen around you and nothing like that happens around me?" Mr. Medvedev reportedly asked her.

"I don't know. Maybe you are living on an island," Miss Chukovskaya replied. "You make a special effort not to see."

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ACQUITTED—Pri. Walter S. McNair, 19, has been acquitted by a U.S. Army judge of all charges pertaining to his practicing of the Sikh religion while in uniform. He faced imprisonment on charges relating to his long hair, beard and wearing turban.

## Greece Bars Most Bishops From Voting on New Primate

ATHENS, Jan. 10 (UPI).—The government said today that a majority of the Greek Orthodox Church's bishops cannot participate in the election of a new primate.

A constituent act covering election of a new archbishop provided that bishops who took part in the election of former Archbishop Ieronymos, or who were elevated to the rank of bishop by a synod presided over by Archbishop Ieronymos, could not participate in the election of the new archbishop.

The act said that a synod consisting of the rest of the bishops—approximately 32 of the 66 bishops—will convene Saturday to elect the new primate and will remain in session for six months "to restore ecclesiastical order which was upset by the election of the former primate."

Archbishop Ieronymos retired in December. Panayiotis Christou, minister of education and religion, said all bishops established since the elevation of Archbishop Ieronymos, after the April, 1967, military take-over of Greece, were not properly elected.

The government's decision brought a wave of protests and criticism from senior members of the church. Two bishops resigned from the special synod and two others resigned from the permanent Holy Synod, the 10-member body that administers the affairs of the church.

"This decision will lead to a schism in the church," Bishop Pavlos of Paros said.

2 Sent to Prison Island  
ATHENS, Jan. 10 (UPI).—Greek authorities yesterday sent publisher Nicholas Psaroudakis and actor Stavros Paravas to the prison island of Yeros, friends of their families said.

The two men, arrested last weekend, will spend one year on the waterless rocky island where the only building is a medieval-looking prison, the sources said.

Mr. Psaroudakis, 56, publisher of a bimonthly religious publication, *Christianiki* (Christian), banned by the government for its anti-government editorials, was the second journalist to be deported to Yeros.

4 Soviet Spacecraft Are Approaching Mars  
MOSCOW, Jan. 10 (AP).—Four Soviet spacecraft are nearing the end of their journey to Mars, the news agency Tass said yesterday.

It said Mars-4, Mars-5, Mars-6 and Mars-7—all launched within a three-week period in July and August—are about 71.6 million miles from earth. Mars-4 and Mars-5 are to approach the planet in early February, and Mars-6 and Mars-7 will arrive a month later, Tass said.

U.S. Envoy to Lisbon  
LISBON, Jan. 10 (UPI).—Stuart Nash Scott arrived here today to fill the post of U.S. ambassador to Portugal, which has been vacant for nearly a year.

Lisbon Minister Sees Pompidou, Denies Arms Deal  
PARIS, Jan. 10 (UPI).—There is no question of France's selling weapons to Portugal, according to Portuguese Foreign Minister Rui Patricio, who completed two days of routine consultations with French government leaders on Tuesday.

Mr. Patricio, speaking after a meeting with President Georges Pompidou, mentioned the question of arms to silence what he said were current rumors.

Portuguese officials said the two men examined "all aspects of Franco-Portuguese relations."

The officials said industrial and technical links between Portugal and France are widening and "important new contracts have been signed. They gave no details."

They said Mr. Patricio detailed at length Portugal's policy on its African territories, defending Lisbon's multiracial policies. But the sources said Paris and Lisbon still did not see eye to eye on the question.

Among subjects brought up was that of Portuguese workers in France, who number some 748,000 or about 8 percent of the Portuguese population.

## Catholic Is Slain In Belfast, First Killing in 5 Days

BELFAST, Jan. 10 (UPI).—Gunmen shot a 52-year-old Catholic in the head and dumped his body in a Belfast cemetery, a police spokesman said today.

The body was found after an anonymous telephone caller told a local newspaper its location.

Police said the caller said the killers were members of the Official wing of the Irish Republican Army, but the Officials later denied any involvement.

The death was the first to be reported in five days.

A small truck packed with dynamite exploded behind the main courthouse in Belfast today, shattering windows over a wide area but causing no casualties, the police spokesman said.

2d U.S. Man Guilty In Killing of Family  
DONALSONVILLE, Ga., Jan. 10 (AP).—A second man was sentenced to death yesterday after he was convicted on six counts of murder in the killing of a family here.

George L. Dunfee, 35, listened impassively as the jury ruled that he should die for his part in the May 14 murders. Carl J. Isaacs, 30, was sentenced to death after his trial in the same case last week.

Obituaries  
Frank McKinney; Was Chief Of Democrats Under Truman  
INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 10 (AP).—Frank E. McKinney Sr., 69, former national chairman of the Democratic party, died last night at his home here.

He became Democratic national chairman in late 1951 and served into 1952, the last year of President Harry S. Truman's administration.

Mr. McKinney also was a banker and a sportsman. In banking, he started as a messenger at age 14 and rose to be chairman of the executive committee of the American Fletcher Corp. and honorary chairman of the board of the American Fletcher National Bank & Trust Co., posts he held at his death.

A friendship with the late Owney Bush got Mr. McKinney into baseball. At different times, the two owned the old Louisville Colonels and the Indianapolis Indians. Later, Mr. McKinney was a co-owner and president of the Pittsburgh Pirates, a team in which one of his associates was entertainer Bing Crosby.

Mr. McKinney was an active worker for the Democratic party for decades. He was vice-chairman and chairman of the Finance Committee of the Democratic National Committee in the late 1930s and early 1940s.

In 1951 he accepted Mr. Truman's request to head a badly divided party. He resigned after Adlai E. Stevenson was nominated by the party for president. Mr. Truman later said that Mr. McKinney was "the best national chairman the party ever had."

Several times there were offers and rumors of offers of major federal appointments, ranging from the Securities and Exchange Commission to secretary of the Army, secretary of the Treasury and numerous ambassadorial posts.

He turned down the offers, preferring to stay in the bank at Indianapolis. "It's home," he said.

In 1968, he did accept an appointment by the late President Lyndon B. Johnson as ambassador to Spain and was confirmed by the Senate, but he had to resign because of ill health, without having gone to Madrid.

Michel Salkind  
PARIS, Jan. 10 (AP).—Film producer Michel Salkind, 53, died here yesterday. Among his productions was Orson Welles' "The Trial." Mr. Salkind's son, Alexander, had taken over his interests and recently produced Richard Lester's "The Three Musketeers."

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## Twineds Replace the Robes

## New Breed of Arab Oilman Shuns Flamboyant Manner

By William Tuohy

GENEVA, Jan. 10.—During the meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, the manager of the nearby Casino de France called to Intercontinental Hotel to let the ministers a free admission card to the gambling tables. A hotel official relayed back to message that the ministers are sorry, but they were too busy to accept the invitation.

In times past, the oil ministers from the Arab and Latin American nations were often flamboyant free-spending millionaires who comported themselves in Europe with the air of Oriental potentates. But the modern Arab ministers are not the high-shelk of old.

"The oilmen are a new breed of Arab," a veteran observer of the Geneva scene said. "You can't find many playboys. They are hard-headed executives, average, polished and very, very reformed."

Another diplomat added: "While the Arab oil specialists have not a their Bedouin sense of bargaining—and a certain taste for curry—they comport themselves with much discretion. They are Harvard Business School an desert harem master."

Discretion does seem to be the word both in Geneva and at OPEC headquarters in Vienna, where the ministers' movements tend to run to subdued discreetness. In diplomatic circles rather than ostentatious Cadillacs and Rolls-Royces.

And when the Arab oilmen her to make decisions on prices, production in Vienna, Geneva, Tehran, there is not a flowing of or head-dress in the group, no Cardin suits and blazers, no Gucci loafers or tweeds and

checks fashioned on London's Savile Row are the fashion. Once, the Arab oilmen were easy marks for the clever Western oil company negotiators; now they have their own experts, every bit as versed in the labyrinthine ways of the international oil business as the petroleum executives themselves.

Partly, this is because the OPEC countries—Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Abu Dhabi, Libya, Algeria, Nigeria, Indonesia, Venezuela and Ecuador—have hired some of the best oil experts away from the major companies. But it is also because of the specialized education and training the oil energy and finance ministers in the OPEC countries have been getting, largely at American Ivy League colleges or Britain's Oxbridge universities.

No Night-Clubbing  
In Vienna, the OPEC staff lives discreetly and the ministers attending conferences there stay at the best hotels, but are not seen in the city's nightclubs.

And where once King Saud would rent an entire hotel or King Farouk would take entire floors in European hotels, the oil ministers were content with mere suites at the Intercontinental here. The entire retinue from a dozen countries took only 60 rooms for the three-day conference.

And rather than Lucullan feasts in three-star restaurants, most of the oil ministers ate in their rooms.

"They worked late and they were tired," a hotel official said, "so room service was very busy looking after the ministers."

Arab Envoy to Tour U.S.  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (UPI).—A special envoy of the 19-nation Arab League opened a three-month "cross-country" campaign yesterday to tell the Arab side of the Middle East conflict to as many Americans as possible.

The first move by the envoy, Clavis Makoud of Lebanon, was a press conference at the Washington headquarters of the Arab organization, where he assured newsmen that the oil embargo against the United States was only "temporary" policy.

Mr. Makoud, 46, is a journalist who has frequently acted as a spokesman for the Arab cause in the past. This is his second mission for the Cairo-based Arab League, following a five-year stint as its representative in India in the early 1960s.

## Humanité Assails

## U.S. Marines in France

PARIS, Jan. 10 (UPI).—The communist newspaper *Humanité* today (10) accused American Marines from the Sixth Fleet, maneuvers on the French coast, are being prepared for intervention in the Arab world. *Humanité* said: "Under the name of what accords, signed whom and in what conditions, these scandalous maneuvers—American Marines allowed to take place? Has the government decided to make our Mediterranean regions a rear base for the operation of American plans for intervention against the Arab people?"

## PARIS MUSIC

On the Heights  
From First Note

By David Stevens

PARIS, Jan. 10 (IHT).—The International Music Council celebrated its 25th anniversary and launched its new fund for musical aid in handsome fashion last night, with a concert at the Salle Pleyel as generous in talent as it was in length.

## Musikverein in Vienna

A special performance of Franz Schmidt's oratorio "The Book With Seven Seals" will be given Jan. 29 under Carl Mielles at the Musikverein in Vienna to commemorate the 125th anniversary of the Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde—the Society of the Friends of Music. The Austrian Radio Orchestra and Singverein of the society will be conducted by Mielles.

Yehudi  
Mennin,  
left,  
congratulates  
Mstislav  
Rostropovich.



headquarters. Musically, it began on the heights and stayed there until the last note sounded about half an hour after midnight. Yet it also was an evening of intimate music-making among friends, and for the listener it was like being privileged to sit in on a private affair.

It was the kind of evening, for instance, on which the great Soviet cellist Mstislav Rostropovich made his first concert appearance in the West for a couple of years by sharing continuing duties with harpsichordist Rafael Puyana as Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau sang a Bach aria, "Achen und erbarmlich weinen," with Yehudi Men-

hin (who also is the council president) as the violinist.

Puyana had started things off with a pair of Scarlatti sonatas and Bach's Italian Concerto. The Bach aria was followed by Wilhelm Kempff and Schubert's F-minor Sonata (D. 365), and the first half of the program wound up with a group of familiar Schubert songs with Fischer-Dieskau, joined for the occasion by Gerald Moore, who interrupted his retirement from the concert stage to revive this incomparable partnership for the occasion.

Another superb singer-pianist combination—Régine Crespin and Janine Reiss—opened the second

part with a group of French songs and a Wagner encore, and the evening came to a glorious conclusion with Kempff, Mennin and Rostropovich collaborating on Beethoven's "Archduke" Trio.

According to the program, the recordings and video tapes made of these two concerts also will aid the new fund, which includes among its objectives the encouragement of musical exchange between differing cultures, the support of projects in various countries strengthening the role of music and musical education, the preservation of authentic traditional music, and support for study travel by young musicians.

## THEATER IN PARIS: Victor Borge Without a Piano

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Jan. 10 (IHT).—Dario Fo is a mumble of astounding virtuosity from Italy. At the moment he is in Paris, appearing in an extraordinary one-man show at the Salle Géméral at the Théâtre de Chaillot. He is really something, something quite unique, a distinctive personality and a singularly diverting performer.

The actor who elects to go it alone is not to be envied. Very few can hold an audience's attention for an entire evening. But Fo rises to the challenge and conquers the spectator. He might be described as a Victor Borge without a piano.

At first glance he might be mistaken for Jacques Tati. Tall, slender long-legged, his hair has grayed, but he is charged with the energy of youth. In a pull-over and slacks, he bears an immediate resemblance to Tati in rehearsal garb, but this initial vision gives way to many others. A true son of the Commedia dell'Arte, he is a master of improvisation. He presents himself as Mistero Buffo, a comic juggler of Renaissance fairgrounds. He

has no need for costumes as he solidifies his phantasmic dramatic personae, often two at once.

## Fractured French

He speaks a funny, fractured French, calling out occasionally for a word from a prompter in the front row, but never interrupting the explanations which preface his numbers. Having made all clear, he slips into his native tongue for his sketches. These impersonations are of wide range. Now he is an Italian third-rate actor who has been tutored in the role of Tartuffe by Molière; now he is Pope Boniface VIII anticipating a boot in his imperial robes when the founder of his creed must "let's to ask embarrassing questions. He is, in turn, a drunken mountebank; a essay agitator of peasant revolts; one of the curious at the resurrection of Lazarus.

The Fo technique is that of the ancient popular theater and much of his material is drawn from the Scriptures and from folk history. Among his "re-act" accomplishments is his enacting of the parable of the rich man's attempt to enter heaven. As the

camel trying to pass through the needle's eye, he wriggles stubbornly. Another high moment—this in jargon—his imitation of the noises that accompany the construction of a infernal modern machine, the commands for its manufacture being given in what he fancifully imagines to be English and German.

No one is perfect and Dario Fo's problem is politics. A dedicated leftist, his introductions are sprinkled with quotations from Mao, and at the evening's end he urges the audience to remain for a debate which is a yes-no session. But even in this ex-transcendental excursion he is engaging. There is a touching innocence to his theories as he muddles Marxism with the Middle Ages, praises Christian ethics and denounces the clergy. He is not posturing. One senses his good will, suggesting "on Quixote going to battle for the right in a war that will never end."

Guy Bedos and Sophie Daumier in their program at the Théâtre de la Renaissance abstain from political talk, except for an oblique reference. It occurs when Bedos, leaning through a magazine in search of nude photos, happens on articles about Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber and Jean-Paul Sartre and loses away the deceptive periodical.

The sketches here are devoted to everyday picaresque. A busy office worker is interrupted in his labors by a possessive mother, while one of his colleagues tries to muffle his telephone conversation with his best girl. There is the sad fate of a fellow who has taken the bride recommended by his parents and is faced with celebrating his wife's birthday and a pair of comedians is advised by a director on the emotional depths of their foul-mouthed roles. A schoolteacher is shown in correspondence with the mother of his most troublesome pupil, and there are differing inner monologues of a dancing couple. There is a sketch on the real information behind the information broadcast to motorists over the radio, another on a distracted woman's response to beauty hints, one on the possible gifts one might make when visiting a friend in the hospital and still another on a magician who discovers during his act that his family has eaten his rabbit.

This bright, ingratiating duo have brought French audiences the brand of entertainment made so popular by Elaine May and Mike Nichols on the American stage some years ago. There is a spontaneity to their work that lends their light skits exceptional quality.

The opening is somewhat flat and might be improved, but once they hit their stride the house rocks with laughter. They sign off with an ingenious finale, suggesting multiple ways of terminating the evening: with sentimental adieu, with the happy ending of a Hollywood musical or in the fashion of a nightclub revue by showering the spectators with confetti and balloons.

## SHARPS &amp; FLATS

AMSTERDAM—French singer Nana Mouskouri is at the Concertgebouw Jan. 13 at 8 p.m., and American singer Nat Russell appears every night at the Mouton Rouge through the month of January.

COPENHAGEN—The Ken McInyre group alternates with Frank Jackman's orchestra and the Thomas Clausens trio this week at the Montmartre Jazzbar.

LAS PALMAS, The Canary Islands—The Delta Rhythm Boys are appearing every night at the Sala de Fiesta, Altavista.

MUNICH—The Golden Earring pop group is at the Theater in der Bismarckstrasse Jan. 12 at 8 p.m. and then in Hamburg at the Musikhalle Jan. 17, also at 8 p.m.

LONDON—Singer Doris Troy and the Gospel Truth group are at Ronnie Scott's every night along with the Ronnie Scott trio.

PARIS—The Kenny Clarke trio with Eddy Louiss and Jimmy Gourley is appearing nightly at the Club St. Germain. Bluesman Memphis Slim has moved down the street from the Trois Maflets (closed for two months) to the Caveau de la Huchette. French singer Dalida opens at the Olympia music hall on Jan. 15.

THE GOLDEN GATE QUARTET will give concerts in and around Budapest from Jan. 14 to 21.

A reissue of the "anthology" album entitled "Piano Jazz," on the Monkey label, is burning up the charts on both sides of the Atlantic. Among others it features: James P. Johnson, Fats Waller, Jelly-Roll Morton, Fletcher Henderson, Earl (Fatha) Hines, Duke Ellington, Art Tatum, Earl Garner and Teddy Wilson.

This week's top singles records are, in the United States: "Time in a Bottle" by Jim Croce, and in England: "The Show Must Go On" by Leo Sayer.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE

## INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE



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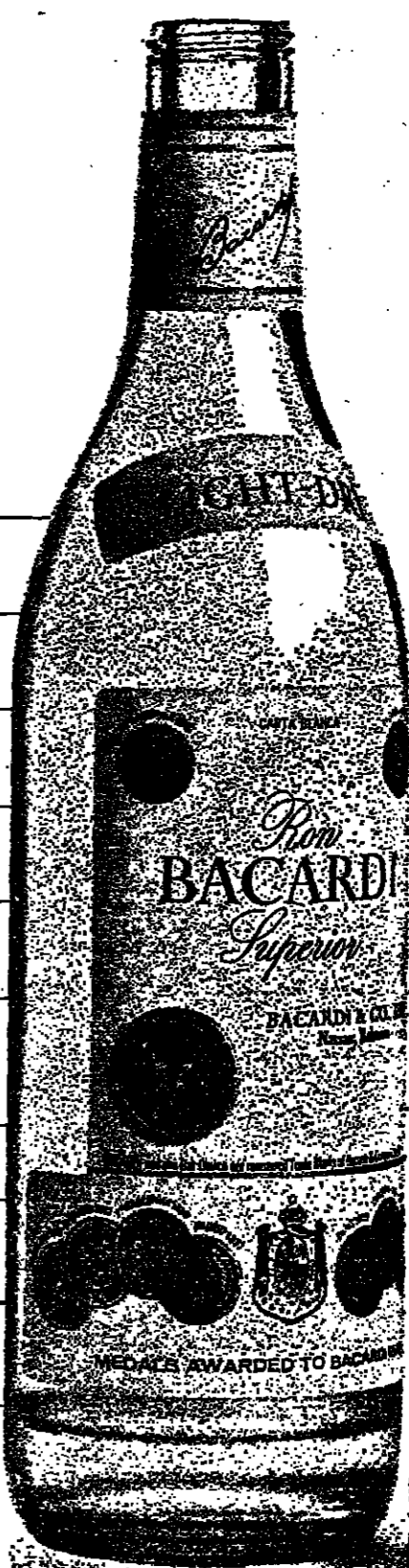
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مکان العمل

## U.S. Changing Money Reform Plan German GNP

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (NYT).

The new strategy for negotiating

the international

monetary system is emerging at

levels of the U.S. govern-

ment partly because of the un-

certainties created by the world

situation.

The essence of the new strategy

is that the Committee of 20 na-

tions that has been working out

an agreement for nearly 18 months

will agree by this summer on a

number of basic principles and

to leave the detailed evolution

of the monetary system to a

strengthened International

Monetary Fund.

The reform would still involve

significant revision of the IMF

statute—which sets rules of con-

duct for nations in such crucial

areas as currency exchange

and the use of the dollar.

But under the U.S. plan,

new IMF articles of agree-

ment would leave many impor-

tant and controversial details un-

der the view of Treasury Secre-

tary George P. Shultz and

other officials, the proposed re-

form would still be important

and would change the main

ideas that were wrong with the

system, which was negotiated

in 1944 and broke down in 1971.

For example, it would make

the dollar an accepted international

unit of account, which is now a

practical currency exchange

as that "float" up or down

just other currencies in daily

life, as now applies to the

dollar. But there would be

new rules, for example, on

the government with floating

exchange rates or should inter-

vene in trading to influence the

exchange rate.

The U.S. aim is to reach agree-

ment by the end of July on these

principles:

• The "adjustment process,"

which would lay out obligations

on nations with surpluses or

deficits in their balance of pay-

ments to take action to achieve

balance, by changes in exchange

rates or otherwise, and would in-

clude international penalties.

• The "gold standard," which

would set a limit on the amount

of gold that a nation can hold

and would set a limit on the

amount of gold that a nation

can export.

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and would set a limit on the

Accord Sought  
On Principles

against those that do not. Some

details would be left for the

future.

• Rules for nations whose cur-

rency is floating.

• The general principle of

"convertibility." This would set

out as a basic rule that each

nation would have to pay out

gold or other "primary" monetary

reserve assets to other nations

acquiring its currency. But in

the words of one high official,

the rules would be "not too spe-

cific," with actual operating prac-

tices, again, to be decided in the

future.

• Some change in the struc-

ture of the IMF with the aim of

strengthening it and making it a

true center of decision.

Among the issues that would be

left for later decision would be

the valuation and interest rate of

special drawing rights, or "paper

gold," which is supposed to be-

come the main monetary reserve

asset in the new system.

Mr. Shultz believes that the

floating system has done, in his

words, "very well" in absorbing

the shocks arising from the oil

situation.

"Think of the crises we would

have if nations were still trying

to defend par values and fixed

exchange rates," he said in a

recent interview.

One casualty of the U.S.

strategy would be any "link" be-

tween monetary reform, and par-

ticularly the new special draw-

ing rights, and aid for economic

development of the poorer coun-

tries. The United States has

persistently opposed such a link,

and now the general issue of

financial aid to the poor coun-

tries has been swamped by the

impact upon them of higher oil

prices.

The actual GNP rose 12 per-

cent in 1973 to \$27.1 billion

deutsche marks, compared with a

9 1/2 percent increase in 1972,

but inflation in the form of price

rises accounted for more than

half of the 12 percent.

The 1972 GNP figure in real

terms—that is, minus the effects

of rising prices—was 3 percent

and in 1971 2 1/2 percent.

In another report, the Labor

Office said unemployment rose

to 48,800 in December from

33,800 in November.

The figure represented a rise

to 22 percent of the labor force

from 15 percent.

The building trade, already de-

pressed by hundreds of bank-

ruptcies last year, accounted for

7,900 of the newly unemployed,

and more redundancies appear

likely in this sector, the office

said.

Dutch Jobless Rate Up

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 10 (Reu-

ters).—The unemployment rate

in the Netherlands jumped to 3.8

percent in December from 3.1

percent in November and 3 per-

cent in October, preliminary

government figures showed to-

day.

The jobless rate in December

1972 was 3.7 percent.

The dollar closed at \$2.2385 to

the pound sterling compared with

\$2.24 yesterday and the all-time

low rate for the pound of \$2.285

## Prices of Dollar, Gold Drop

LONDON, Jan. 10 (AP).—The

dollar eased further on Europe's

main money markets today after

its spectacular upsurge earlier

this week. The price of gold also

moved down.

Dealers said the dollar was suf-

fering from the consequences of

its own dithering success last

Monday, when it reached its

highest levels in Europe since it

was devalued last February.

Exchange dealers said today

that the dollar is now marking

time and noted that its losses

were marginal compared with its

gains. They said the medium-

term outlook for the U.S. cur-

rency is firm.

The main factors behind the

dollar's brighter future remained

the belief of many financiers that

the United States, with its natu-

ral reserves of oil, can with-

stand an energy shortage better

than Europe, which depends on

Middle East oil for 80 percent

of its supplies.

The dollar closed at \$2.2385 to

the pound sterling compared with

\$2.24 yesterday and the all-time

low rate for the pound of \$2.285

reached in trading Monday.

In Frankfurt, the dollar closed

at 2.7080 deutsche marks, down

from 2.805 yesterday.

Gold closed at \$130

an ounce, down \$4. In Zurich it

closed at the same level, down \$4.

75. Bullion dealers said that specu-

lation earlier this week that Arab

oil producers might want part-

payment in gold had subsided

and that sellers had taken profits

after the steep rise. They said

both these factors helped push

gold prices down.

If the meeting succeeds in its

goal, it may lead to producers

control over prices and supplies

of aluminum ore.

To the United States, an agree-

ment for such control would

have a haunting similarity to the

pact among Arab nations that led

to the current oil embargo. Fur-

thermore, Washington fears, less-

developed countries that produce

vital metals are likely to inter-

pret any aluminum-ore agree-

ment as a signal that they, too,

can get together for a better

deal on sales and a lot more

political clout with the impor-

tant United States.

"Let's just say we're very con-

cerned about that meeting," a

U.S. official said. The United

States imports close to 90 percent

of its bauxite, the ore from which

aluminum is produced. What's

more, it relies on imports for most

of its chromium, manganese,

nickel, tin and zinc.

Countries invited to participate

in next month's meeting include

Australia, Jamaica, Surinam,

Guyana and West Guinea. Yugo-

slavia, another big bauxite pro-

ducer, also may send a represen-

tative.

This will be the second such

meeting. The first was in Novem-

ber in Belgrade. That unan-

nounced meeting prompted In-

terior Secretary Rogers Morton to

sound an alarm in late Decem-

ber about the need for the United

States to speed development of

its own aluminum-ore resources.

Some officials suggest that the

United States really should not

German GNP  
Rises 5.5%  
During 1973Increase Tops Growth  
Of Previous 2 Years

WIESBADEN, West Germany,

Jan. 10 (Reuters).—West Ger-

many's gross national product

rose 5.5 percent in real terms in

1973, more than in either of the

two previous years, provisional

figures issued by the Federal

Statistics Office showed yester-

day.

The actual GNP rose 12 per-

cent in 1973 to \$27.1 billion

deutsche marks, compared with a

9 1/2 percent increase in 1972,

but inflation in the form of price

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\$2.24 yesterday and the all-time

low rate for the pound of \$2.285

reached in trading Monday.

Chris + Craft

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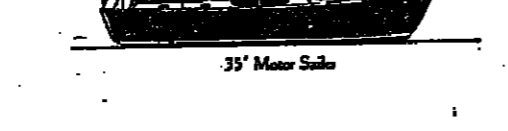
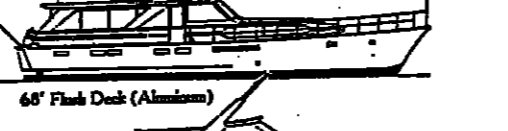
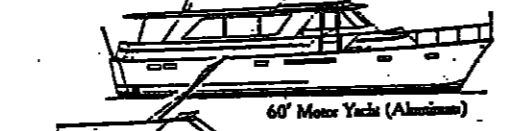
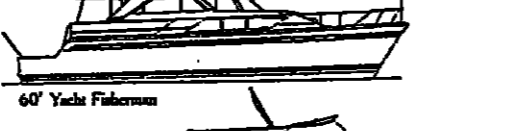
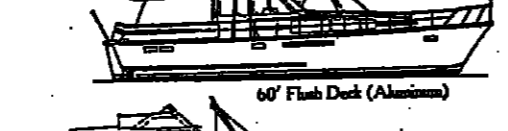
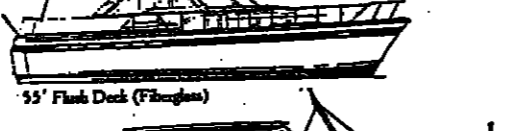
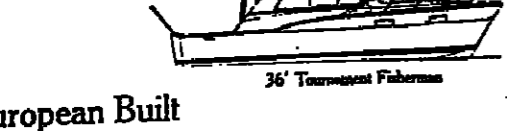
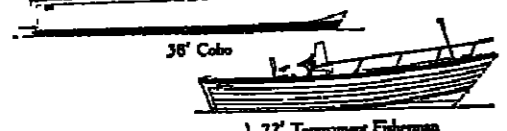
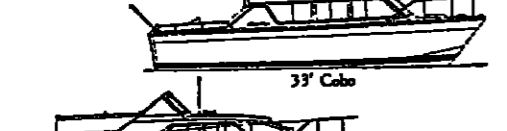
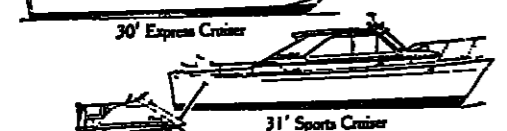
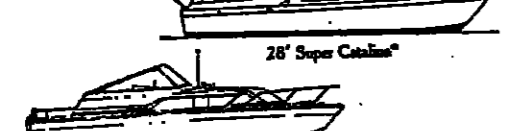
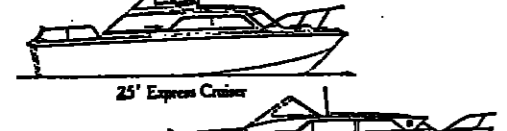
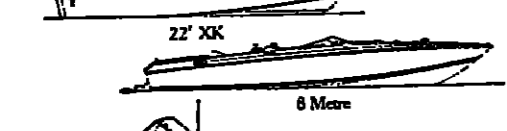
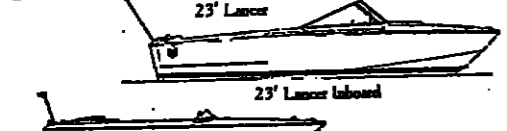
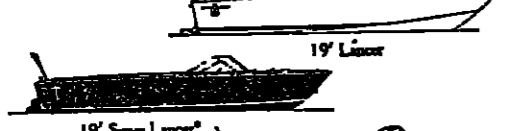
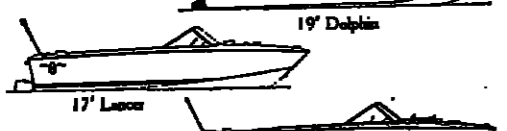
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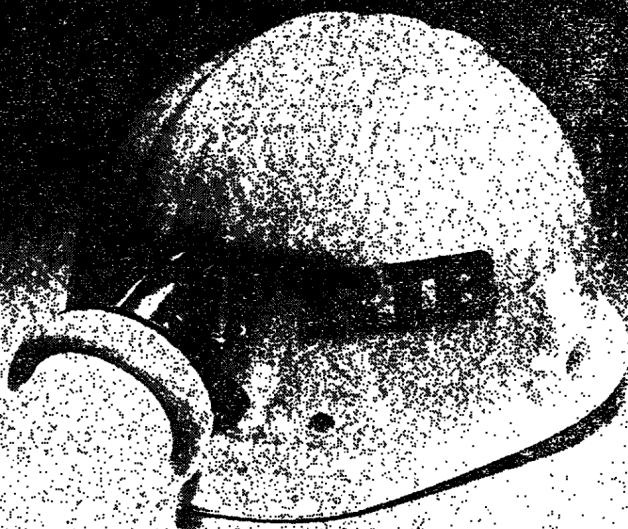
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pc	350.00	357.50	346.50	357.50	349.50

lb	349.00	339.00	348.70	339.00	339.00
lb	336.00	336.00	335.00	336.00	335.00
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nb	53.50	54.00	53.15	53.40	53.40
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LIVE HOGS					
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Jun	343.50	350.00	357.50
Aug	346.00	353.00	362.50

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93.69 91.74 92.54 — 0.25  
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SHAME ON YOU! WHY CAN'T YOU DREAM EDUCATIONAL THINGS THAT WILL IMPROVE YOUR MIND?

I REFUSE TO TURN MY DREAMS INTO A NIGHT SCHOOL!

YOUNG

**-By Alan Truscott**

South led the spade nine, and the loser did its duty. West was squeezed, and however he discarded South could make the last two tricks in dummy by making the opposite discard. The extra trick gave North-South a fine score on the deal.

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 ♠	Pass	2 ♣	Pass
2 ♠	Pass	2 N.T.	Pass
3 N.T.	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the heart queen.

**Solution to Previous Puzzle**

L	O	S	I	N	G	M	A	D	E	S	L	I	M
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HIRTTY				

Yesterday's Jumble: PARKA - IMF  
Answer: It's madness -

## Reviewed by Alden Whitman

Mr. Whitman is a New York Times reporter.

## -By Will Weng

<b>ACROSS</b>	45 Attach	18 Rower
1 V. P. known for understanding pipe	46 Affirm	19 River duck
6 Animal in Holmes title	48 Kind of ball or bird	20 John Held girl
10 Crack, as skin	50 ——— cash	24 Insane person: Fr.
14 Heath genus	51 Fruit in a song	25 Did wrong
15 Medieval chest	55 Pre-Depression event	26 Excessive number
16 Writer Grey	59 City in Penna.	27 Ate away
17 Early flared horns	60 Dubliners' land	28 Went easily
20 Ribbed cloths of India	61 Flavoring	29 Batter's place
21 Couple	62 Legal instrument	31 City of Germany
22 Noun suffix	63 Disfigurement	32 Santa ———
23 House plant	64 Kind of sore throat	33 Qualifying word
24 Dolt		34 Legalizing
27 Place for a muff	<b>DOWN</b>	35 Sailout sign
28 Wood containers: Abbr.	1 Five-time aspirant for Presidency	37 Rent out
29 Spring bulb	2 Regard	38 Geological age
30 Get ready for war	3 Basketball name	43 ——— system
33 Malay sailing boat	4 Pastry	44 Gained knowledge
35 City in Kansas	5 Sword	47 Underwood received 24
36 Dry era, to Hoover	6 Figurative items in a ring	48 Pet
39 Lazy ones	7 Remnant	49 The last Mohican
40 Put together	8 Famous trial figure	50 Vehicle
41 Marriage-notice word	9 Philippine island	51 Lager
42 Beaver features	10 Ruler	52 Malabar coast dweller
43 Some grownups	11 Chinese dynasty	53 African fox
44 Guided	12 Insect	54 Name for a field dog
	13 Footlike part	55 Weekday: Abbr.
		56 Common verb
		57 Misinformation
		58 Period

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## مكتبات الأهل




## The Loneliness of a Novelist

Rosi, responsible for semi-documentaries on  
 Italian history and the Middle East

**P**ARIS (JEN)—“When I’m asked about my next book I always like to throw people off the scent,” says Gabriel García Márquez, author of “100 Years of Solitude,” widely acclaimed as the Latin American novel of this generation. But his readers are in for a disappointment: There will be no more García Márquez fiction for some time to come. If he has written another novel, which he insists will be his very last work of fiction, it is going to sleep in a desk drawer for another year until he gets around to rewriting it.

“It’s that way with all my books. When they are finished I put them away for a while, because a certain distance has to



**Gabriel García Márquez**  
*... "100 Years of Solitude."*

develop between the book and myself so that I can read it objectively." His first novel spent three years in a drawer. The work in progress will be called "El Otono del Patriarcado," he translated the title as "The Fall of the Patriarch," before realizing that "fall" has a double meaning in English—so it's "The Autumn of the Patriarch." The book to come is less a classic novel than a meditation on power, he says, "on absolute power as the highest degree of human attainment." More experimental in form than his previous work, it needs extensive cutting.

The novel's "pretext" is an aged Caribbean dictator—he says that the character is quite imaginary—but "the real subject is the solitude of power. The book consists of an investigation of the dictator's

"When I dreamed of being a full-time writer I thought I'd write all day and every day. But it can't be done. You have to wait until the book calls you, and you develop a bad conscience because you think you should be working all the time. But I found that the worst thing that can happen to a writer is to become a full-time writer, because you begin to lose contact with reality. You begin to live in fiction, and you begin to grow old. I want to get back into the street again, with journalism and films, and to go home." Actually "home" will eventually be Mexico, where he wrote "100 Years of Solitude" and where his children were born.

How was he able to work in Spain, where censorship has been blamed for dampening a generation of that country's own writers?

"After a subject like this, what else can I write? I don't think that I can do anything new in fiction—the novel as a form of social inquiry is exhausted for me. I'm the longer I breathe."

President of Mr. García Márquez's recent activities seems to confirm his decision. In Paris for an executive board meeting of the Bertrand Russell Tribunal, of which he is a member along with Jean-Paul Sartre, Simone de Beauvoir, Dr. Benjamin Spock and other international left-liberal personalities, he is helping prepare a case against the Latin American dictatorships, particularly in Brazil and Chile. The tribunal will hold a mock trial in Rome in March, and a second session in October

Gabriel García Márquez does not quite see it that way. "Spanish writers are writing well, but if they aren't considered great it's not because of censorship but because the country's political and social situation doesn't favor literary creation. I'm opposed to censorship, but it must not be used as a pretext to prevent writers from being written about even in prison. Even under the Inquisition there was great literature. "It's a false problem. Censorship is only the symptom of a more serious condition. You don't attack the fever but the disease." At any event his own books have had no censorship problems in Spain. "The only country where my books are censored is the Soviet Union." And it is important for a Latin American writer to see what is happening in Spain, an "old" dictatorship where

"Now that I have what people call moral prestige, I've got to use it," he comments. "I'm not a political person but everybody has to be political in Latin America now, I want to be present on that continent."

And so Mr. García Márquez abandons *elites-leiters* for journalism, "but journalism by other means." Perhaps he will do his reporting in book form. For the moment his movies are claiming his attention. He is working with Italian director Francesco

the police are not as conspicuous. Then why are Spain's own writers no longer on a par with the Spanish Americans? "Let's say that Latin America is a volcanic continent, and not only in geological terms. Mario Vargas Llosa says that novels flourish in countries which are undergoing a process of decomposition. Novelists are crows, feeding on the garbage of society. "So that a nation shouldn't be proud of possessing great novelists, because it's a decaying nation."



**Gerald Ford**

... sports page

about two hours later, another report came in that the little creature had sighted about five miles from where it was first seen. A man called in and said he had seen a large, 7 or 8 foot thing, about 100 lbs. in weight, in the water. The dispatcher said, "It was pumping." The creature has been seen several times in past years. In 1971, Miami electronics engineer N.C. Osborn, an amateur archaeologist, saw it while digging in the Big Cypress Swamp and sent it to the Everglades. He said it was "extremely hairy except on its face" and that it emitted a strong, unpleasant odor.

\*\*\*

British actor Richard Harris, 41, will marry actress Anne Turkel, in her mid-30s, in April in New York. Harris's first wife, Elizabeth Reaser, 34, was divorced in 1969. His wife will be Miss Turkel's first marriage.

\*\*\*

Actor John Wayne has accepted an invitation from the Harvard Lampoon to submit himself to questioning by Harvard students, according to a report in the Boston Globe. Wayne is to appear at the Harvard Squ Theater next Tuesday after a screening of one of his films.

\* \* \*

A 26-year-old woman, Dove Bell, became England's shepheress of the year Wednesday. She received a check for £50 and a silver statuette of a male shepherd and his dog as a prize. Bell tends 1,800 ewes in Cumberland.

—SAMUEL JUSTI

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— *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997